THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,761—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
26th "	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
29th "	MEDINA	12500	.....	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th April	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship by connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Circassia	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R.	9th Oct. 1912.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov, "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th " "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st " "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd " "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	10th April "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd " "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th " "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,809
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via

Lhasa ... 2134 Mon. 30th Sept. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.
Dwarka... 1695 Tours. 3rd Oct. 9 a. m. † C. M.
Linga ... 2185 Friday 4th Oct. ‡ 5 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala" 2398 tons, on Wednesday, 2nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
30th September, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Ville-de-a-Ciotat	6378		16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120		13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th March 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	523	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	732	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Horaby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct ;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	A. Mazio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Mazio	15th Dec. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 990. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Bolsito	16th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Dec. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

		Per 100 Rs. A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1, 4½",	Boxed 100	4 0
Oriental Cheroots	5" " 100	3 8
Supers, No. 1,	4½" " 50	4 14
La Flor de Coromandel—		
IMPERIALS,	5½" " 50	8 8
CABINETS,	4½" " 50	7 6
OPERAS,	3" " 100	5 12
Fiancees,	4½" " 50	9 6
Empires,	4½" " 50	10 8
Gymkhanas,	5½" " 50	13 12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" " 100	3 14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" " 100	2 12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

10 GOOD VALUES

(1) FOR THE SUN

Glare Glasses, "Smoke" or "Amber," Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 9

(2) FOR THE HALL

Dinner Gong, Dolphin pattern,... ... ...Rs. 50

(3) FOR THE SMOKER

Silver Cigarette boxes, cedar lined to hold 25..Rs. 25

(4) FOR THE RACES

Our celebrated "Derby" Binoculars, ...Rs. 45

(5) FOR THE OFFICE

Fountain pens, improved patent, ...Rs. 8 to Rs. 22
Gravity Stylo ... ...Rs. 2-12

(6) FOR THE BOUDOIR

8 day portfolio Watch in leather case, ...Rs. 38
30 hour ... ...Rs. 24

(7) FOR THE DRESSING TABLE

Silver Vanity case ...Rs. 42
Silver Puff box and Scent Rs. 30

(8) FOR THE GOD CHILD

Silver bowl and Spoon in case ... ...Rs. 22

(9) FOR THE DINNER TABLE

Silver mounted Whisky Noggins, each, ...Rs. 10-8

(10) FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM

Gilt, Carriage Timepiece Rs. 42
With alarm, ...Rs. 65
With repeater, ...Rs. 85

AT

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.
150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY !

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHANGES IN TIME TABLE.

To come into force from 1st October 1912.

CALCUTTA to BOMBAY 40 Hrs.
BOMBAY to CALCUTTA 41 Hrs.

WITH effect from TUESDAY the 1st October the timings of the UP and DOWN Bombay Mail trains will be modified.

No. 2 Up Mail will leave Howrah at 16 h. 36 m. Nagpur at 15 h. 0 m. and arrive at Bombay at 8 h. 30 m. The halts at the following Stations will be abolished:—

Sini, Raj-Gangpur, Champa, Bhatapara, Rajnandgaon, Amgaon, Tirora, and Tumsar Road.

No. 1 Down Mail will leave Bombay at 14 h. 0 m. Nagpur at 9 h. 0 m. and arrive at Howrah at 7 h. 10 m. The halts at the following stations will be abolished:—

Tumsar Road, Tirora, Rajnandgaon, Bhatapara, Akaltara, Champa, Manhcrpur, Sini and Galudih.

RESTAURANT CARS will be attached to the Up and Down Bombay Mail trains for the service of meals.

Changes will also be made in the Time Table of the Passenger trains between Howrah and Nagpur.

For full details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at all stations and this Railway's Guide obtainable at all principal stations and at Bookstalls.

C. ISMAY,
Ag. Traffic Manager.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway House,
Kidderpore, Dated 26th September, 1912. S O

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 31st OCTOBER 1912, at the latest, for nomination to the Central Police Training School, Nasik, for the POST of SUB-INSPECTOR in the Police Department, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-552, Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated the 16th April, 1908.

2. The school course will commence early in January, 1913 and will last for 18 months.

3. Candidates seeking admission to the school must possess the following qualifications:—

(a) They must have passed an examination not lower than the School Final:
(b) They should know English and their mother-tongue must be one of the following three languages:—

MARATHI, GUJERATI or KANARESE.

(c) They must be of good character, social standing and position, and should hold certificates of character from two respectable residents of their native place;
(d) They must be not less than 5'—5" in height with a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).
(e) They must not be below 22 years of age.

4. Applicants in Government service should apply through their immediate official superiors.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 10th October, 1912, for the execution of works noted below :—

(a) Erection of Masonry Compound wall and a Barb Wire Fence to the Hindoo Cemetery at Worli, Haines Road.
(b) Construction of quarters for an overseer in the Victoria Gardens.
(c) Paving the footpaths at Balaram Street with cinder-bed screens and tar grouting the footpaths at Wodehouse Road and Warden Road.

2. Plans may be seen and the Forms of Contracts, Specifications, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 28th September, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st October, 1912, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System will be ALTERED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

R. F. R. Cooke,
for GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Bombay, 24th September, 1912.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

INDORE WATER WORKS.

HOLKER STATE, CENTRAL INDIA.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and laying of Steel or Cast Iron main and distribution pipes and other Water Works fittings for Water Supply of Indore, Holkar State, Central India. Either Steel or Cast Iron or both of them in parts may be selected at the option of the Chief Engineer, Indore State.

2. Plans, Specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned during office-hours.

3. Printed copies of conditions of contract, specifications, form of Tender and instructions to tenderers can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on a payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per copy, on and after 1st September, 1912.

4. Sealed tenders are to be delivered and addressed to the Undersigned not later than 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1912.

5. Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

6. The estimated amount of the works is about Rs. 5 lacs (500,000.)

A. K. VAKIL, L.C.E.
Divisional Engineer, Public Works Department,
Water Works Division,
Holkar State, Indore,
Central India.

NOTICE.

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for KEROSINE OIL" are invited to reach the Manager's Office, Naulakha Post Office, Lahore, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY the 15th October, 1912, (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present), for the supply of Kerosine Oil of :—

"Chester" or equally good quality 25° =16,000 Cases.

Tenderers to state Brands they propose to supply.

Delivery of the oil to commence on 1st November, 1912, in such instalments as the Chief Storekeeper may require.

2. The rate to include delivery in Port Trust Oil Godown at Karachi (Keamari) at which place sufficient supplies must be kept stored at the cost of suppliers.

3. Full sound and unstained cases only will be accepted.

4. No particular form of tender is necessary.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of whole or any part of a tender.

By Order,
OFFG. CHIEF STOREKEEPER.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, dated 23rd September, 1912.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up.....	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund.....	„ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.....	„ „ „ 423,677,78

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 355,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„ 30,000,00
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Bombay	Nagasaki
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Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lanyang	Tsehing
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

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DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

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HEAD OFFICE :
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT.
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 23,00,000

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
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Gold Reserve Fund.....	£ 1,500,000

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Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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For terms please apply to the
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WANTED.—A competent JOB PROOF READER. Apply to Box No. 329, care of this Paper.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
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They are self-adjusting.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as chairs, and cupboards, tables, and sideboards, and bedsteads, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, phonographs, iron safes, &c.

1 polyphone music box, with 18 records and 2 new phonographs.

By Order of the Post Master General, unserviceable articles, such as canvas and drill bags, leather wallets and bags, clocks, &c., &c.

At 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.

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On THURSDAY, the 3rd October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sitaram Building, close to Crawford Market, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Brothers (to make room for other goods) consisting of pieces of cashmere, flannels, coating, broad cloth (measuring from 2 to 3 1-2 yards) pieces of washing checks, shirtz, overcoatz, water proof coats, garnsergs, socks, handkerchiefs, braces, collars, neckties, steel trunks, Gladstone bags, hat boxes etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and will be on view from 2nd of October.

SALE on FRIDAY 4th OCTOBER.

On FRIDAY, the 4th October, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Alexandra House, Apollo Bunder, close to Taj Mahal Hotel, valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and others such as sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, dumwaiters, whatnots, meat-safes, Genoa velvet lined drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, Fret work, drawing-room, screen in 3 pieces, sweet-toned Schnieder's grand cottage piano, hand-some cabinets, corner cabinets, graphophone with records, marble top tables, book cases, iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, rich glass and porcelainware, rich plateware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of B. W. O. Thompson. Esq., Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant, G. I. P. Railway and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th September, 1912.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

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N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as "Small" Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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For insertions in the amusement
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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 27.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minns.
2-3 per cent. Consols ...	74 1-16		un chgd
do. Rentes ...	91		un chgd
$ 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-4		un chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 3-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 7-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	63 5-8	1-4	
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25-28 1-2		un chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 45 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4-85 1-4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4		since
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug		
3 months' sight...	3 3-4		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills	4	1-16	
6 months' sight...			
do. 3 months' Fine	4		un chgd
Trade Bills...			
do. 6 months' Fine	4		un chgd
Trade Bills...	4 3-8		
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4	1-4	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Bombay Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £120,000
Bar Gold to Bombay ... £120,000
Silver to Bombay ... £170,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Easier, limited demand
Spot
Futures Quiet.
Manchester More business doing.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 250 "
Imports ... Nil
Mid-Americans ... 6·59 "
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 7-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·23 —·08	6·25 —·08	6·19 —·09	6·19 —·08	6·20 —·09
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	
6·22 —·09	6·23 —·08	6·24 —·08	6·25 —·09	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·01 Jan. 4·25.
New York official Noon call Oct. 10·96 Jan. 11·32.
New Orleans 10 a.m., Oct. 11·23 Jan. 11·52.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 68,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 88,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 15,000
" Exports to Continent ... 14,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·55—10

Futures—Month of Oct 10·93—10 } Declined owing to longs unloading and to foreign selling.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·22—14

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 3-8—1-8
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·20—11
Futures month of Jan. ... 11·29—11
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	384,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	90,000
Do. do. to France & Continent...	97,000
Do. do. to Japan	2,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	647,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	194,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports	3,000
do Forwarded	69,000
do Imports	62,000
do Stocks	507,000
Stock of Cotton in London	12,470
Oocanada Fair Red C. I. F. London ...	d 4 24-32
Cocanada Ginned " " ...	d 5
Western Good " " ...	d 5 11-32

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-2—1-4
Do. Months ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...38 1-4—1-8
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Nominal
Tone—Easier

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian 40 1-2
Do Months ... Sept.-Oct—Done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 + 1-4
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... ...53 1-4 + 1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 55 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Sept-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Nominal
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-9—0-1-3
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 3-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 6 1-2 unchgd
Sept.-Oct.—Value—Dull.
METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 90 1-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 79 unchgd
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 6 5 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... 13 0 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... 6 16 3
FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s —Done.
ARRIVALS:—Brantais, Newherby Hall.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 5 1-4—3-4 —Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—
Tone—Dull, scarcely anything doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 11s 11 1-4d
Do Months of Shipments ... Nov.-March.
Tone—Only small business.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 11s 8d—4d
Months of Shipments ... Sept—Sellers.
9 6 1-2—3-4 Oct-Dec—Sellers
Tone—Quieter. Prices easier owing to continental drought.
S A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 7 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Not much doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—1 1-2d
Month of Shipments ... Oct.—Value.
Tone—Easier.

JAVA SUGAR.
Baw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... 11 0 3-4—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. ... 12 0 3-4—Oct-Dec—Value.
Baw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 11 1 1-2—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Do. ... 12 0 3-4—Oct-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... 11 1 1-2—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Do. ... 12 0 3-4—Oct-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 12 1 1-2—Oct-Dec—Value.
Do. ... 12 1 1-2—Oct-Dec—Value.
Tone—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [28TH SEPT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
130 Bars Silver	2,62,500	London	Hongkong Bank
15 Bars Silver..	30,000	do	National Bank
37 Bars Silver	75,000	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank
73 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	8	9,442
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	23	27,308

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market continues firm and rates are unchanged. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are again steadier.
We quote :—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward ... 1s. 4 5-16d, 12th Oct.
Do. do France ... 171
Do. do Marks ... 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight ... 151 1-2
Shanghai " ... 210
Japan " ... 150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 96 1-8 for Cash and the Settlement, and has fluctuated slightly during the day, closing at the opening rates. A fair business has been done.
We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 2 0
1st Settlement ... " 96 2 0
2nd " ... " 96 0 0

BULLION :—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 higher for ready at 29 3-8 and 1-8 higher for forward at 29 7-16. New York was 1-4 up at 63 5-8. The local market opened at 74 5-8 ex-duty for ready and the settlement and has declined slightly during the day. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 3
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 3
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... " 74 7 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 74 7 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 74 11 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... " 83 13 0
1st Settlement ... ... " 83 13 0
2nd Settlement ... ... " 84 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
A further moderate decline is advised in the American telegrams to hand to-day. Predictions of frost have been in sufficient to maintain prices, and longs are unloading seeing the poor trade demand. Unless the weather takes an unfavourable turn, and killing frost occurs early, we are likely to see fluctuating markets. The local market opened rather easier at about Rs. 2 below yesterday's closing rates, and has been quite during the day with little business doing, but rates have kept steady and close as under.
The demand for ready cotton has been very moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	307-8 March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	300 1-2 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingughat ...		293 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	290 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon...		284 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... ...	"	280-1 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	271 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	261 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	261 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	263-4 Dec.
" " " ...	"	267 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	247 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales ...	...	4,000
Total Imports ...	...	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·24 —·05	6·20 —·05	6·14 —·05
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·14 —·05	6·15 —·05	6 17 —·05
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·18 —·05	6·19 —·5	6·20 —·05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 6 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... " 10 11 0 B.T.
RAPESEED :—Quiet.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ... " 9 0 0 "
GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 47 0 0
POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 12 0 B. T.
CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0
COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0
Forward ... ... " 25 4 0 D. J.
GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote :—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 8 0
MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.
WHEAT :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 6 R. T.
" " May 1913 ... " 5 7 0 "

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday :—

Cotton	205	bales.
Wheat	11,874	cwts.
Linseed	1,900	"
Rapeseed	140	"
Gingellyseed	181	"
Poppyseed	313	"
Groundnuts...	nil.	
Castorseed	10,439	"
Rice	18,129	"
Myrabollams..	63	"
Cottonseed	282	"
Mowraseed	344	"
Gram	11,286	"
Joowar	1,639	"
Maize	nil.	
Barley	8,341	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minns.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 1-16		un chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	90 1-2		1-2
$ 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	91 1-4		un chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	29 7-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	29 1-2		1-16
do. in New York ...	63 3-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·28		1-2
do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2		1-2
do. at New York...	4·85 2-4		1-2
Discount Bank of England Rate	4		since
do. short London	29th Aug.		
Bills, 3 months' sight	3 3-4		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	4		un chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8		1-8

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Firm on Indian buying.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 200,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Easier. Dull.
Spot ... Steady.
Futures ... 3,000
Total Sales ... 11,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 250
Imports ... 6·53 —06
Mid-Americans ... 9 7-8 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·25 —·04	6·21 —·04	6·15 —·04	6·15 —·04
Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·16 —·04	6·18 —·04	6·19 —·04	6·20 —·04	6·21 —·04

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	60,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year ...	.....
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	44,000
Spot Cotton— ...	11·35+10

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·01 + 11 } Advanced on favourable cables and on unfavourable weather reports.
Futures— Month of Jan. 11·31 + 33

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 7-16 +1-16
Futures—Month of Oct. ... 11·24 + 14
Do. do. Dec ... 11·19 + 10
Tone of Spot Cotton ... steady.
Liverpool, Sept 28,
Tone Dhooties and Shirtings... Fair demand moderate business.
Tone Cloths ... Quiet, Prices firm.
Weft American " 54" ... 11 5-8
Weft Egyptian " 80" ... 17 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian " 32" ... 11 3-4
Twist " 32" W T C... 10
Twist " 32" B ... 10 3-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 7 1-2
Twist " 36" W T C... 10 1-4
Twist " 36" B ... 10 5-8
Twist " 42" ... 11 7-8
Twist American " 60" ... 16 1-4
Twist Egyptian " 60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian " 80" ... 21
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn 10 3-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 5-32
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Nominal.
Months ... ... Sept.-Oct

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38
Do Month—Sept.-Oct.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian 40 1-2
Do. Month ... ...Sept.-Oct.—Nominal

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 53
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Dc. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... ... Nominal.
Do Months ... ...
Do Name of Ports. ... ...
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2
Do. Months— Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 62 3-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Palta... 55 3-4
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-18-9
Nov.-Dec. Hull—Nominal—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 3-4 Unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 6 3-4
Sept.-Oct.—Values—Steady.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 12 5 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Very quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 11 11 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments ... Nov.-March Only small business.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 11
Months of Shipments ... Sept.—Sellers.
9 6 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Old crop flat easier. New crop steady.
S A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6 3-4
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2 Value.
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Easier.
Java-Sugar :—Unchanged—Quiet.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

There was less activity in the market for coal shares to-day, although prices were well maintained. Borrea were done at prices ranging from 11-6 to 11-14 against 11-8 and 11-12 yesterday. Burrakur, which started on Friday at 17-12, and rose to 20-4, and Ranegunge at 21 and 21-4 against 20-4 and 20-12 on Friday.

In the jute market, prices of baled jute were quiet, shippers waiting in anticipation of lower prices, while loose jute and kutcha bales were easier, with nothing doing.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Sircassia s—32 bales wool, E. Sewji; 15 bales hides, M. Kassum; 200 cwts tillseed, Baner and Krause; 4,725 cwts myrabollams, L. Prajjee; 37,201 cwts myrabollams P. Mathooradas and Co; 1026 cwts oil cakes, F. F. Campbell and Co; 3,185 cwts oil cakes, Volkart Bros; and 30,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
City of Benares s—146 bales wool, J. Veerchand.

FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—2,000 cwts barley Sanday and Co; 60 cwts deer horns E. Mahomed, 50 cwts deer horns, G Suchedina, 140 cwts cattle horns, E. Mahomed; 50 bales sawri cotton, J. Cassum; 133 cwts chutney, F. Nowrojee; 210 cwts chutney D. W. Framji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
Circassia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, 15,000 cwts wheat, 1,080 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 1,500 cwts myrabollams P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Circassia s—150 cwts skins, Enrico N. Stein; 300 casks skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR HULL.
Welsh Prince s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Geddington Court s—10 tons tin clipping, N Fatehally and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Geddington Court s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Silksworth Hall s—8,000 cwts linseed, K Deochand and Co; 100 cwts turmeric bulbs, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR NAPLES.
Den of Crombie s—1,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Circassia s—50 bales cottonfly W. Wolf and Sons; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 10,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,812 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 102 cwts cashewnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.
Cleopatra s—244 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 105 cwts gum. M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR FIUME.
Cleopatra s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID.
Cleopatra s—725 cwts wheat flour, James Mackintosh and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
Bombay, 30th Sept., 1912.

1. Riding School for Recruits daily from 7-30 a. m.
2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Riding School on Tuesday morning, the 1st proximo, at 7-30 a.m., punctually.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Regimental Saddles, (waist belts and Bandoliers to be worn). Arms will be issued on parade.
All members are requested to attend.
3. It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Tuesday morning, the 29th October next, at 7-15 a.m.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 30th Sept., 1912.

544. Parades—"G" Company Recruits will parade at the Old Headquarters, Carnac Road, to-day, Monday, the 30th instant, at 7-30 a. m.
II.—All Recruits by the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, on Friday, the 4th prox. at 6-30 p.m.
III.—There will be no Parade for "G" Company on Wednesday the 2nd proxim.
545. Lecture—There will be no lecture to-day, Monday, the 30th instant.
546. Bugle Practice—There will be Bugle practice on Tuesday the 1st prox at 6 p.m. at the So. Ed. Society's School, Byculla.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain.
Adjt., B. V. R.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 28th Sept., 1912.

225. Parades S. E. Company.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. on Thursday next, the 3rd October, 1912 and proceed to Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.
226. Negotiations.—The undermod having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from 28th September, 1912.
No. 1258 Corpl A. Gilbey and No 1034 Gunner E.C. Jenkyns, No. 1 Company.
223. Parades No. 1 and 2 Companies—Parades will be held as under in the Town Hall Compound at 9-30 p. m.
No. 1 Company, Wednesday, 2nd October, 1912.
No. 2 Company, Thursday, 3rd October, 1912.
Subject—15 pdr Gun Drill.
Dress—Mufti.
224. Instructional Classes—A Depression Range Finding Class and a Semaphore Signalling Class will shortly be started; all members desirous of attending these Classes must submit their names to the Adjutant's Office not later than the 5th October, 1912.
196. Clothing.—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailor's shop at New Headquarters for White Uniform.
All Helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Headquarters with owner's name plainly marked.

(Sd. E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MEADE—HADEN—September 24, at Christ Church, Nellore, by the Rev C. N. Bazely, Chaplain of Nellore, Victor Reginald Meade, youngest son of the Rev C J Meade, Vicar of Boughton-Monchelsea, Maidstone, Kent, to Frances Winifred, eldest daughter of Mr R L Haden, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari, and Customs Revenue, and Mrs. Haden.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p. m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Rover's Football.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim :—"Every business man should take pride not only in his regard for honesty, truth and fair dealing, but in his own personal honor."—Henry Clews.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

THE RECENT MILL FIRE.—The damage by fire and water to the Khatao Makanji Mill on Friday night, is estimated at Rs. 1,10,000.

HUME MEMORIAL :—The meeting which was to be held at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms on Saturday evening in connection with the "Hume Memorial" was postponed owing to several members of the Association being absent at Poona.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Professor J. N. Fraser on "Flowers and Gardens" this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. Ruston, S. Pauwalin, Homecroft Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—The opening ceremony of the above Club will be performed by the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman on Wednesday at 6 p. m. at the rooms of the Club which are situated on the second floor of the buildings occupied by Messrs. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., Book-sellers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyds s.s. "Cleopatra" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 1st October, 1912. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association was held at its Rooms on the evening of the 26th inst., when Mr. P. D. Pandya, vice-president, took the chair. The business before the meeting was to lay before the members statement of income and expenditure from January to June last. These figures having been read and explained by the Chairman, were duly adopted.

The Chairman then referred to the way in which the New Factory Act had been put into force by the authorities. He referred in terms of eulogy to the efforts of the Chief Inspector and the inspectors under him, impressing upon the factory owners and managers the real intentions and the spirit of the revised enactment, which, he said, were more liberal in some respects than the old regulations. The Bombay Presidency might well be congratulated upon its choice of a Chief Inspector, who was an experienced person well acquainted with the ways and methods of the inner working of our textile factories. This fact between a long way towards avoiding unnecessary friction between the employers of labour and the Government.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Cleopatra," Nov. 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Cleopatra" to-morrow from the Victoria Dock No. 1. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 1 the same day at 10-15 a.m. Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 8. a. m. sharp.

Abdulla, Mr.
Allbless, Mr. B. D.
Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. E.
Anderson, Mr. G. H.
Binning, M. D. B.
Blyth, Miss E.
Borck, Mr. P.
Cohen, Mr. R.
Cohrs, Mr. A.
Comton, Mrs., infant nurse Whittaker.
Cowie, Mr. C. F.
Abrahim Ahmed, Mr.
Farnan Mr. J. A. John.
Franke, Revd. and Mrs., and 2 infants.
Gai, Mr. N. J.
Gaukrodger, Mr.
Gilbey, Mr. D. A.
Glattfelder, Mr. and Mrs., 2 children and infant.
Hamilton Gordon General.
Hamilton Gordon, Mrs.
Hamilton Gordon, Miss.
Ikram, Mr. S. M.
Knecht, Mr. W., and 2 infants.
Linde, Mr. and Mrs.
Ligertwood, Miss.
Macomish, Revd. and Mrs. R.
Mahmud Ahmed, Mr. M. B.
Mody, Dr. K. P.
Molloy, Major and Mrs. G. M.
Monck Mason, Mrs.
Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Osler, Mr. G. A.
Patel, Mr. C. A.
Persoffich, Miss H.
Raju, Mr. A. B.
Saleh, Mr.
Savage, Mr.
Shaw, Mr. and Mrs.
Schapringer, Mr. Ign. Von.
Schlesinger, Mr. M.
Sisson, Mr.
Solomon, Mr.
Syed Ahmed, Mr.
Vogel, Dr. J. Ph.
Walton, Mr.
Wachtel, Mr. F. H.

THE Governor of Jellalabad has received orders from Kabul, to put the palace and gardens there in proper order for the reception of the Amir, who intends as usual to spend a part of the winter in Jellalabad itself.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

Government Grants and Suggestions.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

At the meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, to be held this afternoon, consideration will be given to the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate in connection with the University's contribution towards erecting examination halls and the utilization of the Government grants of Rs. 45,000 recurring and Rs. 3 lakhs, non-recurring.

The following letters from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, have been circulated to the members of the Senate :

(a) Letter No. 811, dated the 28th March, 1912 :—"I am directed to forward herewith copy of letter from the Government of India, Department of Education (Education), No. 654, dated the 16th March, 1912, sanctioning a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Bombay University for the development of the University work and to request that proposals for utilizing the amounts called for by them may be submitted to Government with as little delay as possible."

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Education : "I am directed to inform the Government of Bombay, that the Government of India have decided to make a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Bombay University for development of University work.

"The object of the grants is to enable the University to make a definite step forward towards the realisation of the idea of a teaching University, for higher work and to improve the inspection of colleges. I am to request that the Bombay University may be invited to submit its proposals for the expenditure of these sums with the least possible delay and that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of the Governor in Council on these proposals. No provision has been made in the provincial budget estimate for 1912-13, for either of these grants. But an assignment from Imperial to Provincial will be made through the Land Revenue head after the 1st April, 1912, and when the schemes have been considered by the Government of India, any necessary addition to the budget grant will be sanctioned during the course of the year."

Letter dated the 6th May, 1910:—"In continuation of Government letter No. 1310, dated 30th June 1909, I am directed to state that the Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the University for the years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13 to meet administration and inspection charges and the travelling expenses of Fellows. I am to request that in May 1912 a report, showing the necessity for the continuance of this grant after the period referred to above, may be submitted to Government."

Letter dated the 11th January, 1912 :—"With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 4305, dated the 6th March, 1911, I am directed to address you on the question of the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Rackpool, 2,807 tons, Captain Owen, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with ballast.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Benares, 4,465 tons, Captain R. S. Miller, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The steamer Baron Polworth, 2,137 tons, Captain D. Cameron, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Paris, 737 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, sailed on Saturday for Basrah with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Seistan, 2,711 tons, Captain R. R. Forbes, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp &c., with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Itria, 3,419 tons, Captain R. E. Honywood, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Islami, 1,604 tons Captain A. Newby, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with 759 pilgrims on board.

The steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain A. C. Neil, sailed on Saturday for Baltimore with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain W. Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Basreh, 22nd September, via Karachi &c with a general cargo and 84 passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Kaiserturm 3471 tons, Captain A. Volkmann, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Hamburg 24th August, with a general cargo.

The steamer Shirley 2,192 tons Captain R. R. Stone, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta 15th September with a cargo of coal.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Mansure 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Karachi, September 25th with a general cargo and 20 passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India 4,198 tons Captain G. W. Gordon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Shanghai 10th September via Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Hardinge....Comdr D H Gibsone ...Troopship
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 28.

Assaye .....4339 Cockerill ...Sighi... 23-10 ...P & O Co
Argenfels.....3537 Schmidt .....W & A G & Co
Banca .....3794 Poter .....P & O Co
Baron Ogilvy.....2908 Bridge .....T M & Co
Edith .....1815 Beesbing .....Repairing .....
J Mackintosh & Co
Gymatic.....2593 Cussack .....B N Lang
Glenclunv.....3667 White.....T M & Co
Gramsoergen.....3157 Goot .....T M & Co
Islanda .....8361 Raid .....M M & Co
Itaura.....3362 Lyne .....M M & Co
Kola .....510 Elton.....M M & Co
Lawoe.....1817 Brewig .....Arab Steamers Ld
Nurani.....2970 White .....T M & Co
Strathleven.....2845 Brown.....W and A G and Co
Uganda.....3493 Kilpatrick...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Den of Crombie...	3128	Jarvis	...	...	K N & Co
P Clan Matheeson ...	3052	Harris	...	...	J Finlay & Co
H Rehmani	1872	Greea...	Jeddah...	...	Bo S N Co Ld
K Bo Maru.....	3398	Naguchi	...Kobe...	...	N Y Kaisha
P Athenic.....	2628	Penwill...	...	...	S Smidt & Co
Praesident	1086	Schutt...	Zbar.....	1-10	...
					A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Cleopatra.....	2129	Chersich	...Trieste...	1-10...
					A L & S N Co
2	Circassia.....	4326	Osborne	.....L'pool...	9-10 ..
					W & A G & Co
4	Gedding Court ...	2495	Gleghorn.....	...Antwerp...	
					J M & Co
5	Palamcotta.....	2207	Cutbush	...Durban ...	
					M M & Co
6	Silkworth Hall	3041	Owen	..Port Said ...	30-9 .....
					W & A G & Co.
8	Welsh Prince....	3218	Hodson.....	...Dunkirk	
					J Mackintosh & Co
9	City of Benares...	4321	Miller.....	.....	K N & Co
12&13	Egypt.....	4207	Summers.....	...London.....	
					P & O Co
15	Putiala	1329	Bamber.....	...Basreh	
					M M & Co
16	Lalpoora ...	2124	Milne.....	...Calcutta...	M M & Co
			H W P D		
Courland.....		760	Ebrahim		...Bo S N Co
Lhasa.....		950	Manley	30-9	...M M & Co
			B. I. Dock.		
Lindula		2183	Piggott		...M M & Co
			30 ton crane.		
Dredger Kalu ...		401	Walker...	Repairing...	Bo P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Lhasa	Manley ...	Karachi, Sept 26
	Shirley.....	Stone	Calcutta, Sept 15
29	Mansuri	Gore	Karachi, Sept 26
	India	Gordon	Shanghai, Sept10
	Dwarka	Moxon	Basreh, Sept 22
	Kaltenturm	Volkmann ...	Hamburg, Aug 24

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Hild.....	Salvesen	Bangkok
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Baron Polworth...	Cameron	Karachi
	Paris	Brewis.....	Basreh
	Itria.....	Honywood ...	Rangoon
	Seistan	Forbes	Antwerp
	Rockpool	Owen	Karachi
	Strathgarry	Neil.....	Baltimore
	Merton Hall ...	Field	Liverpool
	Umgeni	Hagger	Middlesburg
	Dandolo	Giacorello ...	Calcutta
29	Islami	Newby	Jeddah

The City of Benares Captain R S Miller, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Circassia, for Liverpool.
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Gramsbergen for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chyebassa left Port Said on the afternoon of the 27th.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Poona sailed from Marseilles homeward bound on the 27th instant and the same Company's steamer City of Paris sailed from Marseilles outward bound on the 27th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Maritimi Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left Singapore for Bombay on the 27th instant and is expected to arrive here about the 8th prox.

For the fourth time since the beginning of this year, the Home Office has had to award compensation and a free pardon to an innocent man wrongfully convicted and imprisoned. The latest instance is that of a labourer, named Moore of Conversham, who was convicted of poaching. He set up an alibi which, however, was disregarded. There was nothing in his previous history to warrant a conviction and the evidence against him was very vague. For eight months after his release, Moore was unable to obtain work and then evidence was forthcoming, which conclusively established his innocence. The Home Office has awarded him £30, which he deems to be wholly inadequate in view of the punishment he has undergone and the loss he has sustained.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH,
V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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A Lecture delivered
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LT.-COL. COLLIE. I.M.S.
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette,
Monday, 30th Sept., 1912.

SIR W. LEE-WARNER ON PROTECTED INDIA.

THE whilom Private Secretary of Sir Philip Wodehouse in the early seventies, who is still remembered in Bombay as one of the most brilliant civilians of his era, is the historian of the Treaty Rights of the Native States and their relations with the Supreme Government. A new edition of his valuable treatise was published a couple of years ago and more recently he has been lecturing at Cambridge upon a subject, which the ordinary British politician—and in a lesser degree the great British public—does not thoroughly understand, hence the necessity for the enlightenment given last month by one who has studied and written about it to a greater extent than any other man of our time. It is customary to speak of the Indian Empire as a huge tract of territory containing three hundred and fifteen millions of people who are governed under constitutional laws and look to the British Parliament as their ultimate court of appeal in matters stated for its intervention which, as recent experience has shown, is not always wise or beneficent. But included in these figures are some seventy millions of Indians and hundreds of States, ranging from the great possessions of the Nizam, to a few square miles of country, which are not subject to the ordinary conditions of administration or to the influences of Westminster, because their affairs are supervised by the Governor-General and the Secretary of State. They are a separate and independent charge entrusted to these two high officers of State, and although questions may be asked about them in Parliament, there can be no intervention in the sense in which it may be applied to the concerns of British India. These are points which are occasionally overlooked by people who are not familiar with Indian polity, and believe that a Native State and a British district are equally integral portions of the Empire and that there is no necessity to differentiate between them when the general interests of the country are under consideration. The settled policy towards the States, after passing through a variety of phases during the last century, is one of absolute non-intervention so long as their governments are well administered, the basis of it being the Queen's Proclamation, which declared that "we desire no extension of our present territorial possessions. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." The phrasing and the sentiments were the Queen's, but they were inspired by her first Viceroy who had been quick to recognise the value of the States as breakwaters of the Mutiny, and to reverse the policy of annexation, which was one of its causes.

Sir W. Lee-Warner's instructive lecture, which will be read and criticised by every Indian Durbar, was a strong deprecation of the growing desire to intervene in a sphere which is practically outside the purview of Parliament and the democratic element in British politics. The popular idea at Home appears to be that as the rest of India is developing tastes for self-government, the States should associate themselves with the progressive movement and give their subjects institutions and rights corresponding with those in British territory. A few of the principal rulers have made concessions in this direction with results that are described in their annual reports, but they have not limited their own autocracy, which is the basis of their forms of administration and could not be surrendered without weakening their position and causing situations that the Foreign Office would view with apprehension. For if there are reasonable doubts about the fitness of Indians for self-rule, there can be none whatever concerning the backwardness of the seventy millions in the Protected States who have been screened from Congress influences and the reformist propaganda on our side of the border. It would be a dangerous experiment to entrust people accustomed to absolute forms of Government with ballot boxes and the electoral Franchise and no Prince who desires to preserve himself from official intervention is likely to try it. Their advancement towards the progressist ideals, set up by young India, must be of a tentative character, and any attempts to accelerate it by British public opinion or debates in Parliament cannot be too strongly deprecated. But, nevertheless, as Sir W. Lee-Warner pointed out, there is some apprehension among the lesser units of Feudatory India that unless they also pose as reformers they will become objects of democratic displeasure, and this feeling has led to the adoption of the administrative shams transfixed in his lecture. These illusory amendments exist only on paper and are intended as sedatives to Home opinions with which the chiefs ought not to concern themselves, because they and their territories are under the direct protection of the Crown and no clamour for intervention can alter a policy which is the outcome of a century of experience and application. It is well, however, that the points emphasised by Sir W. Lee-Warner should receive attention and the Foreign Office would act wisely if it translated his lecture into the vernaculars, and transmitted copies to the Durbars with the assurance that the views it expresses have the approval of the paramount authority.

The era of the despotic Resident or Political Agent who superseded local administrations with their own counsels of perfection, passed under the encouraging attitude of Lord Curzon and the limitations he placed upon the personal activities and prerogatives of his representatives at the Native courts. And his successor took a long step forward when he declared for a policy of absolute non-intervention on the part of officials accredited to the States, as a preventive to their transmutation into half-fledged imitations of British provinces and districts, as apart from other considerations. Lord Minto perceived their value as picturesque survivals of the older India which is passing away under Western influences. His consultative policy with their principal rulers evoked a profundity of loyalty and devotion to the Crown which was a revelation to people who had been disposed to question their utility as advisers or allies in moments of national danger. And although their evolution into Imperial Councillors has, for the present, been deleted from practical politics, Viceroys will probably continue to observe the excellent precedent established four years ago, and seek their co-operation and advice whenever opportunities arise for associating them with the interests of the Empire. But interference of the kind, sketched in the Cambridge lecture, would soon efface this pleasant picture, for the ruling chiefs rightly regard their administrative independence as a heritage not to be bartered for democratic ideals, and they would resent coercion, however gently it might be applied, as an infraction of the charter secured to them under the Queen's historic proclamation.

MICHAELMAS DAY.

THE festival of Michaelmas is fraught with memories chiefly gastronomic in character. We recall the apples, nuts, and cake, so dear to undyspeptic childhood; we savour again the fragrant aroma of roast goose. For some obscure reason, custom has ordained that the goose shall bleed at St. Michael's shrine, and it makes its appearance on our tables at this season almost as inevitably as the turkey does at Christmas-tide. Tradition has been busy in the matter and has discovered a dozen reasons why the goose should be served up annually with all the pomp and dignity of a solemn rite, probably, however, the connection between Michaelmas and roast goose is the result of coincidence, and arises from the chance circumstance that the saint's day and the season of the bird, happen to fall at the same time of the year. Some historians have endeavoured to trace the custom to an event in the life of Queen Elizabeth; on a memorable September day Queen Bess was entertaining some dignitaries at dinner, a roast goose graced one end of the table, and as the savoury portions were being distributed to the guests, a messenger rushed into the hall, and with breathless eagerness communicated his news to the sovereign. The tidings held the attention of the company and doubtless delayed the repast, for even the greediest person present can scarcely have felt his wonted interest in his meal immediately upon receiving the great announcement of the defeat of the Spanish Armada. This interesting anecdote, in spite of its authenticity, can scarcely be quoted as the origin of the commemorative feast, for long before the days of Queen Bess the goose's death-warrant was signed in September with unfailing regularity. As early as the fifteenth century the circumstance figured in tale and in verse, and in many of the old archives the presentation of the Michaelmas goose is recorded. The gift then played an important part, it was tendered and accepted as a token that the yearly lease was renewed; the tenant's rent, in olden times, was paid partly in kind, and at Michaelmas the fattest goose was selected for slaughter, and duly presented to the lord of the estate on the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. This yearly ceremony, in due course of time, acquired a superstitious significance. The death of the goose was invested with all the importance of a propitiatory rite; it was supposed to bring good luck, to be a harbinger of plenty in field and fold, and an infallible means of securing a continuance of friendly relations between landlord and tenant.

Although the original significance of the feast has faded, the main feature still holds its place in public favour, and from many a kitchen the appetizing odours of roast goose pervade the air at this season. We are hardly likely to quarrel with a commemoration which involves no more arduous duty than that of enjoying a good dinner. The saints who are served by feasting are more likely to be held in remembrance than those who are honoured by a fast, and it is well for the sake of the world that it should be so. Man is a gregarious animal, and all hospitable people welcome with delight the old festivals which furnish them with an excuse for gathering their friends about them. The genial influence of the dinner table has helped to foster many a friendship and to dispel much ill-humour. Bright witticisms have flashed across the festive board; weighty decisions have been arrived at over the nuts and wine, romance itself has hovered amongst the shaded lights and the flowers which grace a banquet. Let us then be glad of the opportunity which Michaelmas affords for renewing old kindly feelings and for making new friendships, and let us think gratefully of our practical forefathers who saw nothing incongruous in connecting an archangel with that homely but succulent dish—a roasted goose.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

THE mail papers to hand on Friday paint a gloomy picture indeed of affairs in the Near East, one of the most notable and disquieting reports being that a member of the Bulgarian Cabinet declared that, in his opinion, war between his country and Turkey was inevitable. That was a fortnight ago, and telegrams which we have since published certainly give no hope that the tension between the two countries has lessened. The fact that Turkey has decided upon mobilisation for "manœuvres" on the Bulgarian frontier shows how little that country is inclined to assume a conciliatory attitude, while the further fact that the authorities in Constantinople justify their action on the ground that Chauvinists in Bulgaria are alleged to have stated that Turkey is not prepared to fight, displays an amazing callousness regarding the possibilities of the situation. All the Powers have pledged themselves to endeavour to prevent an outbreak of hostilities, but in view of the Turkish attitude the grounds for optimism are rapidly disappearing. It is an unfortunate factor that, while there are faults on both sides, Turkey is more in the wrong than her neighbours, which means, of course, that the crisis can only be ended when the Porte agrees to make good the reforms which have been pressed for. Austria has already warned the Porte that unless the reforms promised by the latter are carried out, it will become difficult for the Powers to exercise a restraining influence on the Balkan States. The situation has been complicated further by a Turkish attack on a Greek steamer off Samos, and the firing by Turkish soldiers on Bulgarian frontier outposts. Hitherto such incidents as these have been settled, more or less amicably, but it would not be reasonable to expect the aggrieved parties to continue to be satisfied by explanations and promises of improvements, especially as those promises have rarely been kept.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

THERE are some points in the letter written by the European Defence Association of Calcutta to the Government of India on the subject of the Calcutta High Court which will command sympathy. The delays and expense of litigation is one such, and if the letter leads to a reform in the existing conditions, the Association will have accomplished something substantial. We regret that the letter did not stop at that point, for the authors will certainly find it difficult to make out a case of political bias against the judges of the tribunal, and for many reasons, we hope, it will fail. It is perfectly true that reversals of judgments delivered in the Calcutta court have recently caused something in the way of shock, but few judges, however great their attainments may be, escape some reversals of their dicta. In the case of Calcutta it happens that two cases were of unusual public importance, and it was inevitable that successful appeals should cause more or less sensation. But in our view it is absurd to say, as the letter of the European Defence Association does say, that "there is grave reason to fear that certain recent judgments have not been devoid of political bias." It is more than absurd: it is unjust, and the Government of India will be perfectly justified—if it gives heed to the letter at all—in asking the Association to specify clearly and definitely the judgments of which it complains. In presenting a case for reform, nothing can ever be gained by the use of ambiguous or intemperate language, and because there is undoubted need to eliminate from all Indian Courts the defects of delay and costly litigation, we regret the letter under review contained this very serious allegation against certain of His Majesty's judges.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.

THOSE who are interested in social movements will read with much interest the summary of the year's report of the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution which we published recently. During the year which the report covered, only eighteen punishments were inflicted, and assuming that the ordinary standard of discipline was enforced this small percentage of offences must be regarded as remarkable. A pleasing feature of the report was the statement that of the 253 boys who have been discharged during the past four years no fewer than 344 were taught trades and thereby provided with the means of earning an honest livelihood. Of those who were taught trades, we are told, eight boys passed the first and second grade art examination. The report may be regarded, we think, as being eminently satisfactory, and in view of the eulogistic verdict passed on the school, and the work done in it, by the Inspector and visitors, those responsible for its conduct are entitled to congratulation.

SIR JAMES MESTON and his suite will leave Naini Tal on the 14th of October next, and visit Rampur on the 15th. The party will arrive at Lucknow on the 16th. The arrival at Lucknow will be public.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TRIPOLI PEACE PROSPECTS.

Bulgaria and Turkey.

FRANCE AND MEDITERRANEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 14.

The interest with which the unofficial negotiations for the conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey are followed is increasing very day. As is known, the Italian delegates—of course, unofficial delegates—are Deputy Guido Fusinato, son of the patriot poet of Venice, who has been several times Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, once Minister of Public Instruction, and who represented Italy at the last Peace Conference at The Hague, being considered one of the most competent experts in international law, and Deputy Bertolini, also from the Venetian region, ex-Minister of Public Works, ex-follower of Baron Sonnino, and now devoted partisan of Signor Giolitti, and predicted as one of his most probable successors in the Premiership.

It is no mystery that the apple of discord in the negotiations is the decree, afterwards transformed into law, proclaiming Italian sovereignty over both Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Turkey declares that she cannot absolutely admit it, and has advanced several propositions to take its place, including that of having a prince, chosen by Italy, but nominally appointed by the Sultan, as Governor of Tripoli, being even disposed, it is said, to accept Prince Caramanli, the descendant of the family reigning there before the Ottoman occupation, who has been mayor of the city since Italian rule was installed. Italy, on her side, has absolutely refused any such arrangement, saying that the question of Tripoli must be solved for ever both in substance and in form but that she does not expect that Turkey should recognise the Italian sovereignty over what were the Ottoman provinces in Africa. To help her in what is undoubtedly a difficult step, it appears that the suggestion has been made for Turkey to proclaim the independence of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, allowing the Arab to govern themselves thus withdrawing the Ottoman troops on the pretext that they are needed in other quarters of the Empire. Italy, in addition, pledges herself to grant a general amnesty to the Arabs the moment the Turkish soldiers have all evacuated the country, and not to exercise either directly or indirectly any reprisals against them. She is also ready to indemnify Turkey with a sum corresponding to the value of all state property which existed in Tripoli and Cyrenaica at the time of the occupation, plus that portion of the Ottoman debt guaranteed by the revenues of Tripoli, deducting, however, from all this the cost of supporting the several thousand Turkish prisoners. Italy also solemnly undertakes to admit and respect the sovereignty of the Khalif in all religious matters, and finally, while keeping the small rocky island of Stampalia as a naval station, will return the other Ægean Islands on condition that their nationality shall be respected and their political and administrative organisation be based on autonomous lines, granting also the same concessions accorded by Austria four years ago when she annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.

GREECE AND TURKISH MISRULE.

A meeting of 30,000 persons was held on the site of the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, on Sept. 9, to protest against the condition of the Greeks in Turkey. All the associations representing Greeks abroad, in Anatolia, Rumelia, the Archipelago, Cyprus, Crete, and Samos, the patriotic and workmen's societies, and the trade unions of the Kingdom, with flags flying and accompanied by numbers of peasant folk, joined in the demonstration. The meeting passed, amid cheering, a resolution :—(1) Denouncing the state of anarchy in Turkey, which spell ruin for the Christians, the crimes committed against Christians with the complicity of the Turkish authorities, the violation of national, political, and individual rights. (2) Denouncing the acceptance by the Porte of the demand of the nationalities submitted to it since the formation of the Constitution through the heads of the various denominations; that is to say, the recognition of the existence and rights of the nationalities in Turkey, the "individualisation" of these nationalities and the sincere and integral execution of the laws of the Ottoman Constitution so as to assure the rights of men and citizens to the populations. (3) Demanding the grant of sufficient guarantees already demanded by the Œcumenical Patriarch and the spiritual heads of the other nationalities, and the energetic intervention of the Greek Government to obtain international guarantees. Similar meetings took place at Patras, Missolonghi, Volo, and other towns in Greece. At all of them the Hellenic Government was called upon to take vigorous action to put an end to the present state of things. M. Venizelos, the Premier, received five delegates from the Athens meeting, and, replying to their representations declared that the Government shared the feeling of the people and would watch over national interests and rights, which it was their duty to guard, and would prepare for emergencies. In conclusion he expressed the hope that relations between Greece and Turkey would continue to be good. The entire Press comments upon the situation, and it is urged that Greece should undertake armed intervention.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

M. Sarsoff, the Bulgarian Minister, has called the attention of the Porte to the incident at Karatepe, on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, reported from Sofia. M. Saraffoff was instructed to ask for the surrender of the body of the missing corporal to the Bulgarian authorities, the cessation of the firing on the frontier and the punishment of those responsible for the death of the two corporals. The Porte has promised to despatch the necessary orders to the frontier authorities. According to the latest reports, the frontier firing has now ceased. The Turkish version of the incident is to the effect that a quarrel arose between the Bulgarian and Turkish troops in respect to shelter at Nosig and Karatepe, and firing ensued, which lasted all day. The Porte has instructed the Ottoman representative at Sofia to request that the Bulgarian soldiers be ordered to cease firing on their side. In view of the agitated state of public opinion in Bulgaria, the incident occurred most inopportunely, as it is feared that it will tend to strengthen the campaign against Turkey. Nevertheless, it is not believed that it will disturb the friendly relations between the two Governments. The incident is regretted in official circles, and the Government is resolved to punish the guilty if it is shown that the Turkish soldiers were to blame. It is understood that M. Saraffoff, in the course of a conversation yesterday with the Foreign Minister, denied that Bulgaria had appealed to the Powers in favour of the application of Article 23 of the Berlin Treaty dealing with the introduction of reforms in the European provinces of Turkey. The Servian Legation has applied to the Porte for permission for the passage of a quantity of arms and ammunition which has arrived at Salonika destined for the Servian Government, as it has repeatedly done in the past.

FRANCE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

An important step has been taken by M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine, with regard to the augmentation of the French naval force in the Mediterranean. This decision has, of course, been arrived at after consultation with the British Admiralty, and with the full approval of that body. The Minister has issued an order that the battleships of the Third Squadron now at Brest shall rejoin the Mediterranean Fleet and form a whole fleet under the command of Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere. The six ships in question, the Saint Louis, Gaulois, Charlemagne, Massena (flagship of Vice-Admiral Adam), Bouvet, and Jaureguiberry, were built between 1894 and 1898 and are consequently not exactly first-class vessels; nevertheless they are far from being a negligible quantity. After their departure there will only remain in the North Sea three armoured cruisers, the Gloire, Marseillaise, and Condé. On the other hand, a formidable fleet is thus constituted in the Mediterranean, consisting of eighteen battleships and six large armoured cruisers. According to modern classification there will be twelve "ante-Dreadnoughts," namely, the six of the Third Squadron, the Suffren, and five of the Patrie type, and six pseudo-Dreadnoughts of the Danton type. Of these vessels the "Matin" remarks that they constitute a force equal to the entire Austrian fleet. The actual Dreadnoughts, carrying only very heavy guns, will be added next year, when the Jean Bart and the Courbet will be commissioned. This change will be effected on October 15 on the occasion of the new week of great manœuvres near the Straits of Gibraltar, in which the whole of the French naval force will take part, including the division of battleships and cruisers ultimately destined to remain in the north with a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers.

POLITICS AND SUFFRAGE IN GERMANY.

Though comparatively little is heard in Germany of the suffrage question brought to public notice by women's societies formed expressly for the purpose the question of the woman's vote is constantly under discussion and the subject is one that no political party has dared to ignore. At the same time the Socialist party alone has definitely espoused the cause of woman suffrage; some of the Conservatives have declared out and out opposition to the idea, whilst others show sympathy without making promises. In the case of the Socialists it might be said that here there is a debt to pay, for few points in the history of the modern rapid rise of this party have been so remarkable as the growth of the influence of its women members in its council and at its meetings. In thirty meetings held in Berlin the other evening no fewer than five out of the thirty principal speakers were women, and it is stated that the record was held for the evening by Comrade Luise Zietz, who spoke for an hour and a half, giving figures upon figures, and yet not using a single note. The "Progressive People's Party"—the nearest approach to the English Radical party—however, is also showing itself strongly favourable to the woman suffrage movement. In the programme for its annual congress at Mannheim in October there are no fewer than four resolutions in which the congress is asked to pledge itself for equal rights for women. The only other resolution is a proposal that the party should work for the gradual increase and improvement of women's rights. The most striking resolution forwarded from Gottingen, besides asking for the vote and for equal rights suggests that seats for women should be reserved on the Poor and Education Committees, and that the magistracy should have the assistance of women counsellors in cases of juvenile crime, in matrimonial suits, and in suits arising from the Sanitary and Insurance Acts.

GERMNAY'S AERIAL DESTROYERS.

M. Georges Prade publishes in the Paris "Journal" the result of personal inquiries and observations with regard to German aviations which are scarcely less interesting to British than to French readers. M. Prade begins by stating that Germany is pursuing a fixed object, and neither will nor money are wanting to that end. This year the Reichstag voted over £700,000 for aviation, and public subscription added £250,000 more, after already giving 400,000 for balloons. In connection with the Government railways orders have been placed for next year for 5,000 new wagons, of which 300 are specially designed for aeroplane transport. Everything connected with military aviation is hedged round with profound secrecy, and all the roads leading to the Doberitz Aerodrome are barred. Ordinary biplanes may be seen flying quite frequently, and occasionally small specks may be noticed hovering in the air, whilst the peculiar and unmistakable rattle of the mitrailleuse is heard. The answer to all questions is only "It is the doves." The "taube" or "dove" is the name bestowed by Herr Erich on his peculiarly shaped monoplane, and the type has become common, but the Doberitz "taube" is a special warlike breed of dove. "Carefully secluded in a shed," says M. Prade, "lady the Dove, a regular little battleship of the air, carrying beneath a splendid mitrailleuse whose breech was within reach of the pilot. It is nothing else than an aerial destroyer, intended to fight other craft, and whilst examining it I heard a buzzing overhead and saw with the aid of my glasses a similar one in flight, its polished steel body glittering in the sun and the small death-dealing tube pendant beneath." There are twelve such Doves now at Doberitz out of the sixty required. They are in charge of twelve skilled officers who are never seen in public, and the names of whom even are seldom mentioned. The other fifty can be quickly built, but pilots are not so easy to make, though the army now counts 85 licensed officers, 48 of whom were added during the first six months of the present year. In this respect, however, the figures are eloquent. In 1910 there were only 46 licensed pilots, including five officers, all of whom learned on French machines. In 1911 there were one hundred more, amongst whom were 32 officers. This year the number rose to 259 German pilots, 85 of whom, as stated, are officers, and during last few months 113 licenses have been granted, only one on a French machine. M. Prade remarks that these figures are certainly far short of the thousand French licences, 700 of which have been granted to Frenchmen—nevertheless, 259 constitute already a respectable little army out of which to pick 60 pilots for the "doves." As to the question of the practical utility of the "doves" in war, nothing but experience can prove that, but the fact remains that they are being built and are being closed over all with three-milimetre plates, and that they carry mitrailleuse. They afford fresh evidence of the grim determination of the Teuton not to be left behind on either air, sea, or land.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT FOR GERMANY.

The "Lokalanzeiger" announces that the South Australian Government have succeeded in solving the question of importing frozen mutton into Germany. It quotes Herr Henoch, the Australian Consul, as its authority for stating that the first consignment of 100,000 frozen carcasses will leave Adelaide for Hamburg on November 6. The Customs regulations impose the importation of unquartered carcases, the import of joints being forbidden, and hytherto Australian exporters have been unable to devise a means of satisfying these exactions, but at last the difficulty has been overcome. The Australian authorities are confident that they can give the fullest satis

THE ULSTER CAMPAIGN.

SIGNING THE COVENANT IN BELFAST.

olemn Ceremony in Perfect Order.

GREAT DAY PASSES LIKE A SUNDAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

On the eve of Ulster Day, Sir Edward Carson s issued a message declaring that the great tburst of enthusiasm throughout the Empire s deeply affected his colleagues and himself, d has given them renewed strength. It was alised that they were fighting for freedom and erty, for the inspiring ideals of unity and pire.

The utmost enthusiasm prevails in Belfast night and crowds of people are buying Union cks. It is announced that Sir Edward rson's guard-of-honour will consist of 110 cially selected Orangemen and 110 ionists. After the reading of the Covenant re will be a progress from Belfast to Lough, ile there will be bonfires and rocket dis- ys in the hills.

There are some fears of disturbances at the tball match between Belfast Celtic and the tillery this afternoon, the teams' respec- followers being political opponents.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Most of the Unionist leaders have sent ssages to Ulster, expressing sympathy with movement.

Mr. Bonar Law is of opinion that victory is ain. He assures the Ulsterites that they not stand alone, but can rely on the sup- t of the whole Unionist party.

Mr. Balfour says he does not believe that er the British people, or the House of Com- ns will attempt to drive Ulster out of the ion.

LATER.

The culmination of the great meeting in ter Hall, Belfast, last night, was the pres- ation to Sir Edward Carson of the original borne before King William at the Battle of Boyne. It will be borne before Sir Edward o-day's ceremony.

Sir Edward Carson returned the flag to its todian, saying that it was a sacred trust il the conspiracy against Ulster was killed. e responsibility for future events rested with Government.

It was at this meeting that the messages m the Unionist leaders were read.

Sir John Simon, speaking at Leeds, advised hearers not to be provoked by the Ulster sade and by the outrageous bad taste of Edward Carson's receptions. The Govern- nt refused to be blackmailed.

COVENANT DAY.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The morning in Belfast to-day was like nday morning, except for the decorated eets and the wealth of Union Jacks and ange emblems.

The crowds pursued their way to service in churches, the greatest concourse being sent in the historic Ulster Hall, where the vice was attended by Sir Edward Carson, a ndard bearer with the Boyne Flag, the d Mayor and Corporation of Belfast, peers d commoners.

After the service, Sir Edward Carson, with escort, went to the City Hall, and amid husiastic scenes signed the Covenant. The e was covered with a Union Jack, and Sir ard signed with a silver pen. Lord donderry was the second to sign, after ch the heads of the Protestant churches, s, commoners, officials and others signed. here was a steady stream of "Ulsterites" ing the Covenant in London, and other e cities in Britain.

BELFAST, SEPT. 28 (AFTERNOON.)

he sun is shining. Impressive processions wending their way from the clubs and ge lodges to the City Hall, where the sign- of the Covenant still continues.

he ceremony is conducted with the utmost mnity and dignity. The Corporation at- ded in scarlet robes. After Sir Edward son and other leaders had signed a proces- was formed, and they marched through ets, thronged with cheering crowds, to the er Reform Club, where they were enter- ed at luncheon.

he Primate of Ireland has sent a message Sir Edward Carson, saying "May God give strength and wisdom to guide Ireland's hful sons in trying to save their beloved d from degradation, disaster, religious strife civil war."

Dr. McKean, preaching at Ulster Hall, said his sermon that the Irish question at bottom against Protestantism. What Ireland nted was a rest from political agitation.

The Bishop, preaching in the Cathedral, said t they were ready to make every sacrifice to rt Home Rule.

At a service in the Assembly Hall, the acher declared that the people would never mit to Roman Catholic ascendancy.

The Edinburgh Ulstermen signed the Cove- nt on the grave-stone in Greyfriars Church- rd, on which the "Solemn League and Cove- nt" of 1638, was signed.

SIR E. CARSON'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

"Ulster Day" in Belfast ended without dis- der, save for a scuffle, following upon a play of green flags by football enthusiasts turning from the match. The disturbance s promptly quelled by the police.

In the evening, Sir Edward Carson, from the leony of the Ulster Club, reviewed a march- st of Unionist clubs, who subsequently drew n in a wagonette to the quayside, where he barked for Liverpool amid cheering, the sing- g of the National Anthem, and the firing of ckets and pistols.

Bonfires were lit on the hills at the sides of lfast Lough, and a corps of signallers flashed ssages of farewell to the departing steamer.

In a speech just before embarking, Sir dward Carson said he did not know how he uld return to Ireland. He would prefer ace, but if there were a fight he would not rink from it.

CANADIAN DEMONSTRATION.

TORONTO, SEPT. 29.

At a meeting of five thousand people held ere, a resolution was passed condemn- g Home Rule. Mr. Walter Long spoke, and firmed that the Ulstermen were determined resist Home Rule.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The *Outlook* says that a third of the officers the army are Irish, and that ninety per cent. these are Unionist-Protestants. This jour- al says that they are considering the question resigning their commissions in order to lead lster, when it is in arms.

THE BALKANS.

Austrian Statesman's Weighty Speech.

FRIENDLY POURPARLERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Count von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, addressing the Austrian delegation in Vienna, welcomed the visit to England of M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, which he said was calculated to promote the co-operation of the two groups of the European Powers in maintaining peace.

Replying to delegates, who urged that Austria should adopt a programme in the Balkans for the Balkan peoples, Count von Berchtold said that the friendliest and most confidential *pourparlers* were in progress between the Powers with the object of finding a middle course, which would respect the susceptibilities of the Porte and simultaneously give the Ottoman nationalities a positive reason to remain quiet. He emphasised in conclusion that Austria-Hungary's policy was a conservative one.

SERVIAN AMMUNITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Turkey has ordered the release of the twenty cart-loads of ammunition, destined for Servia, which she had caused to be detained at Uskub. Hitherto no action has been taken as regards the ammunition detained at Salonika.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Turkey has revoked the permit for the forwarding of the Servian war material, which has been detained at Uskub, on the ground of the unsatisfactory attitude of Servia.

It is stated in Vienna, that Austria, backed by Russia, has warned Bulgaria that if she breaks the peace, she must bear the risk and responsibility alone.

A REPRISAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Servian Government has detained eighteen car-loads of Turkish ammunition at Belgrade.

MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The papers comment on the presence of Mr. Bonar Law at Balmoral. Conjectures vary associating the visit with the proceedings in Ulster, and with the desire of the King and Sir Edward Grey that the Opposition leader should attend the final exchange of views with M. Sazonoff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

At a meeting of meeting of Moslems here to-day it was resolved, in view of the threatened conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria and the disturbed state of the Balkans, to open a Turkish aid fund.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Over-subscribed to Great Extent.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

There has been no rush to subscribe the Chinese loan, but a steady stream of applications is reported.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Yuan-Shi-Kai has wired to the Chinese Minister in London, congratulating him on the flotation of the loan, which, he says, is based on a desire to improve the relations between the two countries. He adds that the Republic regards the keeping of faith before all things.

LATER.

It is announced that the Chinese loan has been over-subscribed to a considerable extent.

A GERMAN EFFORT.

HAMBURG, SEPT. 29.

Messrs. Georg Westendorff, bankers, have been commissioned by China to float a loan of two millions sterling in Germany, secured on the railways and mines. It is stated that this forms part of Mr. Crisp's ten-million issue.

PRICE OF MEAT IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 28.

The Russian Government has made important concessions in connection with the importation of meat-stuffs from Russia and the Balkans for the large towns. Meat is provided and sold to the consumer at the cheapest price, fixed after consultation with the authorities. Other concessions, with regard to Dutch and Belgian beef and tariff modifications, are contemplated.

The Federal Council will be empowered to grant partial rebates.

MADRAS' NEW GOVERNOR.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Lord and Lady Pentland embarked at Tilbury to-day, on the P. and O. liner "Simla."

Lord and Lady Aberdeen and a distinguished company were present to bid them farewell.

C. B'S FOR THE NAVY.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The King's attention having been drawn to the disparity between the number of Companionships of the Bath, offered to military officers and to the peace services, and those available for naval officers, His Majesty has authorised an increase of the latter awards by ten Companionships, to date from his last birthday.

A TOBACCO FORTUNE.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The estate of the late Sir Henry Wills, tobacco manufacturer, is valued at £5,214,356.

NEW FRENCH WARSHIP.

TOULON, SEPT. 29.

The battle-ship "Paris" was launched here yesterday amid scenes of enthusiasm.

AMERICAN AIRMAN KILLED.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 29.

While flying here Lieut. Sergeant's aeroplane fell fifty feet. He was killed.

AMAZING LONDON CRIME.

Foreigner Runs Amok in a Hotel.

A REVOLVER FUSILADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

A foreigner named Titus entered the saloon bar of the Horseshoe Hotel this afternoon, shot the manageress dead and wounded a barmaid in the shoulder. He also fired at two customers. He then reloaded his revolver and rushed out into Tottenham Court Road, grazing the porter's neck with another shot.

He continued to fire right and left, but eventually he was seized by a newsvendor and a passer-by. He shot the newsvendor in the stomach and struck the passer-by in the mouth with the revolver, knocking his teeth out. The passer-by, however, clung to the man till the police arrived.

An operation has had to be performed on the newsvendor, whose condition is serious. Three other persons have been conveyed to hospital. Many more people were injured, but the number is not known.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Salar-ed-Dowleh Marches on Kermanshah.

TEHERAN, SEPT. 28.

News from Russian sources indicates that Salar-ed-Dowleh, with a numerous force, is marching on Kermanshah. It is expected that Firman Firma's troops will take refuge in the British and Russian Consulates.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

Indian Moslem Protest against Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 28.

Reshid Pasha, Minister of Mines, who has left for Switzerland, will, it is believed, meet the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, somwhere in Italy, probably near Milan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

At a meeting of Mussalmans, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Ariff, it was decided to send a message to the Turkish authorities and the Sultan to the effect that by the conclusion of peace with Italy, and the abandonment of the Arabs to their fate, Turkey would lose the sympathy of the Moslem world.

At a meeting of the India Red Crescent Society, held yesterday, it was resolved to send a Medical Mission from India to Tripoli to co-operate with the Mission, already sent by the Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali. The Mission will consist of five surgeons and ten dressers under the supervision of Dr. Mohamed Hussain and the Hon'ble Dr. Sunrawerdy, who will accompany the Mission.

THE ARMENIANS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The resignation of the Armenian Patriarch and Lay Assembly as the result of the unpunished murders of Armenians by Kurds has stirred the Porte to activity, and it has ordered the pursuit of the Kurds. The only result, hitherto, is the ambushing of a detachment of Turkish troops by brigands near Van, in which ten Turks were killed and two wounded.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Admiralty has issued a forecast of the progressive reinforcement of the Mediterranean Fleet until 1913, when it will consist of the battle-cruisers, "Invincible," "Indefatigable," "Indomitable," and "Inflexible," and the cruisers, "Warrior," "Duke of Edinburgh," "Black Prince" and "Hampshire."

The parent ship at Alexandria will be a battleship of the "Majestic" class.

The Third Battle Fleet will cruise in the Mediterranean from October to July.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Mr. Harcourt has appointed Mr. Harold Blake Taylor, of the Indian Railways to be manager of the Uganda Railway.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 28.

The first wireless message from Dr. Mawson's Antarctic Expedition in Adelie Land has reached Hobart, *via* Macquarie Land. The signals are faint, but it is hoped that regular communication will soon be established.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Sir David Burnett has been elected to be the next Lord Mayor of London.

[Sir David Burnett is a member of the firm of Edwin Fox Bunsfield, Burnett and Baddaley, surveyors. He has been an alderman of the City of London since 1902, and was Sheriff in 1907-8. He received his knighthood in the latter year. He is one of H.M.'s Lieutenants of the City of London.]

LATE BARON MARSCHALL.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein was buried at Neuershausen, in Freiburg. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Lord Acton were present.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The death is announced of Miss Louisa Twining.

The late Miss Twining, who was born in 1820, was specially interested in poor law reform, and had published many articles on this subject, and also a book dealing with workhouses and pauperism.

MR. MONTAGU and his party will do some big game shooting in the Central Provinces, during their tour in India.

KOREAN CONSPIRACY.

Heavy Sentences on over one Hundred People.

PRISON FOR EX-MINISTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEOUL, SEPT. 29.

The trial has concluded of 123 Korean Christians, who were charged with conspiring against the life of Count Terauchi, Governor-General of Korea. Baron Inchiko, ex-President of the Privy Council, and President of the Y. M. C. A., and five others were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, eighteen prisoners to seven years' imprisonment, forty to six years, and forty-two to five years. The others were acquitted.

MOBILISATION IN POLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

A sensation has been caused at Warsaw by the sudden and unexpected mobilisation of seven Army Corps in Poland. It is officially described as a test mobilisation.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith have met at Venice.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

The following Press note has been issued:

A meeting presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, Member for Railways, and attended by the President and Members of the Railway Board and the Agents and Managers of the principal railways was held at the Railway Board Offices on the 26th instant, at which the whole railway position was fully discussed. The discussion covered *inter alia* the traffic prospects of the coming season, the ability of railways to transport it and the measures, which had been and were being taken by railway administration to provide additional traffic facilities to meet the requirements of trade.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a suitable water supply to Khardi station on the north-east line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and to the remodelling of Chingleput station on the South Indian Railway.

The total approximate gross earning of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st of April to the 14th of September, shows a gain of Rs. 2,87,67,139, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1911-12.

COSTA RICAN IMMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

The following translation of Decree No. 1 of the 15th January, 1912, issued by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica is published for general information:—"The immigration into the country of individuals of the coolie class is absolutely prohibited and with regard to such individuals, the regulations laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of Decree No. 1 of the 10th June, 1904, shall be brought into force.

The regulations referred to in the above mentioned Decree (No. 1 of the 10th June, 1904) were instructions to captains of ports to refuse admittance or permission to land any individuals of prohibited races, who might be on board any ship.

It has been ascertained from the Republican Government that the term "coolie class" has been used in the Decree as a synonym for "Hindu or Hindustani labourers."

FIND OF AMMUNITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

While fishing in a tank yesterday, at Beniapukur, an angler found a wooden box 9 in. square. The box contained ball ammunition for Lee-Metford rifles. The Commissioner of Police on enquiry learnt that some time ago a box of Government ammunition was stolen from the Cossipur Gun Factory. It is presumed that the thieves, not finding money in it, threw the box into the tank. The box was made over to an Arms Act Inspector.

CHINESE IN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 29.

The news, which is now leaking out from the Chinese troops in Chumbi Valley, shows that their losses at Lhassa were very heavy. It is estimated that about one thousand were killed, or died of disease.

EMERGENCY LOANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

The following rules under Local Authorities Emergency Loans are gazetted:—

A loan shall not be sanctioned or granted except for the purpose of meeting expenditure, such as should ordinarily be met from current revenue.

The term of a loan shall ordinarily not exceed 5 years, but in exceptional cases the local Government may sanction or grant a loan for a period not exceeding 15 years. The term of the loan should be calculated from the date on which the loan is completely made.

ORDER OF EXPULSION.

An order of His Excellency the Governor in Council has been communicated to F. X. Furtado, of Kalbadevi Road, M. S. Pereira, an employe of Messrs. MacBeth Brothers, and Manuel Fernandes, an engraver and die-sinker, all inhabitants of Goa. The order demands them to leave British territory forthwith. It is understood that these persons have instructed an attorney to petition Government for the reconsideration and revocation of the order.

SIR GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Provinces, will make a tour in the Kurram Valley about the middle of November.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Mullahs Preaching Campaign in the Tirah.

ATTACK ON A CARAVAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

It is reported from Jellalabad that a new Afghan cantonment is to be formed at Harnai on the Bajour-Chitral border. Most of the troops at Asmar will be transferred there.

News from Peshawar is to the effect that a band of Shinwaris and Mohmands attacked the weekly caravan from Kabul, between Jellalabad and Dakka on the 18th instant. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was taken from the agent of the traders and residents at Jellalabad. The road is considered particularly unsafe at the present time.

A Frontier correspondent states that during the Id the Mullah Saiad Akbar, who was one of the leaders in the rising of 1897, preached vigorously in the Tirah, where he had gathered a large number of leading Mullahs. He (the Mullah) exhorted the tribesmen to drop their feuds and unite against the enemies of Islam. He pointed out that the tribes were now well armed with rifles, and hinted at the dangers that might menace them. Passing reference was also made to the war in Tripoli and affairs in Persia.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 29.

In connection with the report from the North West Frontier that Mullah Saiad Akbar was seeking to make trouble in the Afridi country by preaching of a fanatical kind during the Id; later news is to the effect that he and other Mullahs have asserted that the Goverment intend shortly to re-open the work upon the Jamrud-Loi-Shilman Railway to the north of the Khyber with a view to its extension to Kam Dakka. The rumour that it is to be taken in hand again is said to be causing some excitement at present in the Tirah and Mohamand country. It is stated there is not the least intention to revive the project and the Afridi and other tribal Maliks will doubtless be told so.

BIG FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

No. 2 mill of the Dunbar Cotton Mills at Shamnagar, caught fire before noon yesterday. The fire originated on the top floor, and the roof fell in about an hour after. The Calcutta engines are not allowed to go more than six miles out of Calcutta, and therefore could not attend the fire, but the Shamnagar Jute Mills, which are alongside rendered every assistance. The loss will be about a lakh and a quarter, but the cotton godowns are safe as well as three other mills. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is covered by insurance.

LATER.

The fire at the Dunbar Cotton Mills did 1 1-2 lakhs of damage. The whole of the spinning department of the mill was burnt.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

It is notified that the Viceroy will leave Simla, on the 8th of October, and will visit Murree, Kashmir, the Canal Colonies, Delhi, Mhow, Indore, Chitore, Udaipur, Ajmer, Jaipur, Bikanir, Bhopal, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Vharat, arriving at Delhi, on 23rd December. The party, accompanying the Viceroy, includes Lady Hardinge, Sir Henry McMahon, Sir James du Boulay, Lieut.-Colonels Maxwell and Roberts and three A. D. C.'s.

STOLEN PAGODA JEWELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 28.

The large and valuable diamond, which was recently stolen from the Bassein Pagoda, together with some of the gold, has been recovered by a Burma police-inspector at Kyon Pyau, all the jewellery being found buried in the ground. No arrest has yet been made.

DURBAR AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABABAD, SEPT. 29.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states that at a Durbar held at Kabul during the Id the Amir addressed all assembled and exhorted them to be loyal to the Mohamedan faith and to their rulers. He spoke of the new light that was breaking over all countries of the world, and urged them to take advantage of education, All Mahomedans should be in close sympathy with each other. The only militant note in his speech was his reference to the fact, which he mentioned with satisfaction, that the people of Afghanistan were now better equipped than formerly with arms and ammunition.

The Durbar closed with prayers for the kings of Islam.

A CALCUTTA WATER-SPOUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

The *Englishman* states that during the heavy shower that passed over Calcutta early yesterday morning, a water-spout passed across the Hooghly River just above Kidderpore, and broke up on the opposite side near Sibpur College. No loss of life or destruction of property is reported. This is the first reported instance of a water-spout in Calcutta.

INDIAN TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28

The total imports into India during August were twelve crores of rupees, an increase of eleven lakhs over 1911, and one crore seventy lakhs over 1910. The total exports were seventeen and a half crores, being an increase of two and a half crores over 1911, and two and three-quarters over 1910.

THE AFGHAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

A report from Kabul, shows that Sardar Nasrullah Khan, Commander-in-Chief, is bent upon improving the officering of the Army. Some cadets of well-to-do families are ordered to attend the classes at the capital, presumably under Turkish instructors in the Amir's service, and they are then to be posted as subalterns to regiments. There is some activity also in recruiting, as some batches of men are reported to have reached Kabul from Ghazni and other districts.

BOMBAY LEGISLATURE.

Governor Describes Three Years' Work.

A KARNATAK ARTS COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

The third sitting of the session at Poona of the Bombay Legislative Council took place this morning, H. E. Sir George Clarke presiding.

The Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar replied to the debate upon his motion, asking Government to reconsider the annual sum of Rs. 1,55,000 paid as compensation for the old anna cess on Abkari revenue, and the Hon'ble Mr. Garud, who had another resolution in similar terms, also spoke, contending that Government could not evade its responsibilities to the local boards in regard to Sayar revenue, simply because in regard to that class of revenue they had abandoned the farm system.

The resolutions were defeated by 32 votes against 10.

The Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar had given notice of a motion asking Government to arrange for annual conferences of the district boards and municipalities respectively. The hon'ble member asked permission to defer the motion.

His Excellency, in giving his consent, said he was glad the hon'ble member had taken that course, not because he did not sympathise with the objects of the resolution, but because he felt that it was premature. The district boards and municipalities had so much to learn in the management of their domestic affairs, that His Excellency was of opinion that a few years would have to elapse before they were fit to indulge in inter-municipal and inter-board conferences.

COLLEGE WANTED AT DHARWAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. Belvi, in moving that Government be recommended to establish a model arts college at Dharwar at an early date, remarked that the total population of the four districts, which this college would serve, viz., Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Karwar, was according to the last census 3,263,346. There was no arts college in the Bombay Karnatak, and hitherto the Kanarese districts had been served by the other arts colleges in Bombay and Poona. However nowadays on account of the ever-increasing number of pupils in these colleges the Karnatak could no longer count on finding accommodation for its students there. The number of Kanarese students at present in these five colleges was about 300. In conclusion, the speaker remarked that to ask the Karnatak to furnish such a college from its own resources would be to say that such an institution probably never would be established. The population consisted mostly of petty agriculturists, few were engaged in commercial pursuits and the professional classes were not strong. However, the Karnatak would be glad to contribute its mite to a college founded by Government. His Excellency had predicted on three celebrated occasions that universities would be founded at Poona and Ahmedabad. It was very generous of Government to provide universities for the Maharasthtra and for Gujarat, but he thought the Karnatak might have one crumb from Government's liberality in the shape of a single arts college.

Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Rodda, who had another resolution in almost precise words, supported the resolution. He said the idea of a college at Dharwar originated in 1876 when a suggestion was made to Sir Richard Temple. The establishment of such a college had been delayed by visitations of plague, but now a time had come when the college was absolutely essential, if Kanarese students were to receive any secondary education. The condition of the Karnatak, which had not a single college within it, could scarcely be equalled throughout His Majesty's Indian dominions. A small college, he added, would cost about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 26,000 per annum, while fees would amount to Rs. 10,000.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta cordially supported this appeal. He said it was the duty of Government to provide this college irrespective of any contribution from the inhabitants of the Karnatak. He hoped that the policy of establishing single college universities would not be allowed to curtail the jurisdiction of the University of Bombay.

Sir Pherozeshah's voluble remarks on the latter subject were brought to a close by an objection from the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill that his remarks were irrelevant.

Other speakers supported the motion.

GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hill said the Government were prepared to accept one of the resolutions with certain modification. He pointed out that it had been the consistent policy of Government from the date of the important despatch of Sir Charles Wood in 1864, that higher education was an object towards which private bodies should be encouraged to contribute, while the cause of primary education should be the particular care of Government. The reason why the Karnatak had hitherto failed to secure a college was that hitherto it had failed to indicate its desire for such a college. It was quite true that the application dated from the 70's, but the applicants had never applied in such a manner as suggested that there was a real demand for a college. It was not the case that there was no money in the Karnatak. It was that there was no zeal on the part of the more wealthy in the cause of education. It was not the policy of Government and not the poverty of the people, which had hitherto hindered the scheme. On three separate occasions Government had assiduously tried to promote in the Karnatak, an effort which would indicate the need for education there, and they now hoped very earnestly that the people of the Karnatak would come forward and show by practical effort that they were in need of a college. If they did so Government were prepared to contribute as much as they were allowed to do under the rules. If the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Rodda were so altered as to read "that this Council recommends that the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to consider the establishment of an arts college at Dharwar," Government would be pleased to accept it.

This modification was accepted by both the Hon'ble Mr. Belvi and the Hon'ble Mr. Rodda.

H. E. the Governor said he felt like the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that the absence of an arts college in the Karnatak was a blot on the symmetry of the geographical distribution of higher education in the Presidency. At the present time the Government of Bombay was spending more on education than any previous Bombay Government had done, and more in proportion to its revenue than any other province in India. They could not, therefore, see their way at the present time to take over the entire expense of an arts college, where they know it was very much wanted, but if the Karnatak people would raise money as the Deccan Education Society had done, and would come to them with a liberal offer, Government would most carefully consider whether they could find the means to meet their wishes. He understood that this year in the Karnatak would be a good one, and therefore it would be a very favourable time to commence an effort to raise money. Continuing His Excellency said he would like to take an opportunity to correct a misconception which appeared to have arisen from words which he used at Ahmedabad, and afterwards at Poona. There was no proposal before the Government of Bombay or the Government of India for new universities in the Presidency. At the present moment only the Dacca scheme had been definitely decided upon, although the Aligarh and Benares schemes were, he trusted, now coming to an early settlement. What he (the Governor) had in his mind was the necessity for subdivision in the interests of higher education in the Presidency. The present arrangements were to his mind admirable in the early stages of collegiate training, but they were now getting beyond those stages. In these matters they must follow the example of England and America or allow themselves to lag behind. It was his personal opinion, and his personal opinion only, that in this Presidency the time for a change had come, and the object would be to bring this university to lines similar to those of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta seemed to forget exercised no jurisdiction outside their restricted geographical areas.

The resolution was carried.

The motion, by the Hon'ble Mr. Rodda, protesting against the removal of the model form at Dhulia, was at that gentleman's request deferred to the next meeting.

The Council then adjourned for lunch, and on reassembling the report of the select committee on the Bombay Limitation Act Amendment Bill was received, and the Bill was passed into law.

GOVERNOR'S REVIEW.

The business thus concluded of the last meeting of the first enlarged council in Bombay, before the Council meets with inevitable changes during the coming general elections, and the Governor took the opportunity of reviewing the past three years' work. He said:—

Honourable Colleagues of the Bombay Legislative Council,—Nearly three years have passed since, when addressing you for the first time, I gave a brief sketch of constitutional progress in our Presidency, culminating in the Reform of 1909, which changed the constitution of this Council, enlarging its members from 22 to 46 with a non-official majority, and at the same time greatly increasing its powers in several directions. I then explained that Government wished to keep the official element as even as possible, and in making our first nomination, therefore, we decided to select only nine officials out of the 14 permitted to us by law. The result of this decision was that non-officials have a majority of 20, and Indians a majority of 12 on this Council. We think that our liberal policy has been fully justified by the experience of the past three years, and while it is necessary for us to include officials, who, as the heads of departments or otherwise, are in possession of direct knowledge, which is valuable for the purposes of our debates, we shall continue to keep the number of officials as low as we consider practicable. The regulations dealing with election, which have been the subject of some criticism, have now had a preliminary trial, and I think it must be admitted that, on the whole, they have worked well. Some changes may be necessary, and full consideration will doubtless be given by the Government of India to any recommendations made by the Provincial Government as the result of their past experience.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

In January, 1910, I was able to tell you that "a fair white page lies open before us." Let us now see what has been written upon that page during the life of this Council. We have dealt with 22 Bills, including two private Bills, and of this total 18 have passed into law. Two of these Bills—the Medical Registration Bill and the Racing Bill—are of special importance, because they mark a new departure and may be regarded as of the nature of pioneer legislation. Of the effects of the first it is too soon to speak. The new Medical Council has just been formed and the Hon. Surgeon-General Stevenson, in an excellent inaugural address, has explained its true and most necessary functions in upholding the honour and the prestige of a great profession. I am sure that its benefits will in time be widely recognised. The Act simply follows the universal proceedings of all advanced countries, and I am glad to think that our Presidency has come into line with the general progress of the world in conferring a defined position upon the hitherto unorganised and inchoate Indian Medical Profession.

"Of the effects of the Racing Act we are already, partially at least, able to judge. The change in the atmosphere of the race-course is most marked. It is no longer possible for young Indians to be ruined by attending races, and what we have now to look to is the prevention of ostrich—betting and gambling. It is a particular satisfaction to Government that the stewards of the Western India Turf Club have cheerfully accepted the changed situation and are working in full harmony with us. I warmly congratulate the Council on the passing of these two Bills by which, with no uncertain hand, we have pointed the way to important reforms, and I am certain that they will in time be imitated in other parts of India.

There is another Bill of the pioneer class which has not met with an equally happy fate. The Registration of Charities Bill, which we owe to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, shows the way to necessary reforms, which before long will be strongly demanded by the people of India. It has passed through the ordeal of a Select Committee, and I believe that, as amended, it would have received the almost unanimous assent of this Council. It has not, however, commended itself at present to the powers that are above us, and we must exercise the virtue of patience. I was anxious that in my time I might see the passing of this measure not only on account of its merits, but as a beginning of private bill legislation, which Government wish to encourage. That is not to be; but I can assure my hon'ble friend that he has lighted a fire which cannot be put out, and that before long his proposals will receive legal force in this Presideney at least.

Turning to resolutions on matters of public interest, we have dealt with 32, of which 10 were withdrawn, 9 were passed by acclamation, and 11 were rejected. Of these eight were rejected by acclamation, and three on a division. Of 18 resolutions on the Budget, 10 were withdrawn and eight were rejected by acclamation. We have had 18 Select Committees, which have done very valuable revising work, and I wish to draw your attention to the composition of these committees. On 15 of them, there were non-official majorities, and on four officials and non-officials were equally divided. On seven committees there were elected majorities, and on 15 there were Indian majorities. On one only, for special reasons, the majority was European. Government have in every case accepted the recommendations of these Select Committees, and embodied them in their Bills. Government have answered, or undertaken to answer, about 1,467 questions, and I hope that the answers, which in some cases have involved much trouble, will be of practical value to the questioners.

INDIANS' INFLUENCE.

Anyone who considers the facts, to which I have drawn your attention, can hardly fail to

arrive at two very important conclusions. In the first place, this first enlarged Council has accomplished much good work of a sound and permanent character. In the second place, the influence of Indian opinion has been asserted to an extent previously impossible. In view of the figures I have given you, it can no longer be said that Indian opinion, which dominates this council, plays no part in the functions of Government, or in the administration, which is charged with the duty of working the measures, upon which the Council decides. At the same time full advantage has been taken of the increased power of criticism and of enquiry, which were an important feature in the scheme of reform. I am sure that those powers, when exercised in the right spirit, are beneficial. To speak of official legislation is now to misuse language. The initiative must remain mainly with Government, as in all other countries, but the composition of this Council and the methods of procedure adopted are such as to gurrantee full right to Indian opinion, which stamps every decision at which the Council arrives. If I may be permitted to give a word of advice to my Indian friends it is this. Try to bring forward constructive proposals in this Council, to which Government will always give sympathetic consideration.

MEMBERS AND THE CHAIR.

There is only one matter to which I refer with regret, I trust that hon. members, who may not agree with a ruling from this chair will not attack that ruling in the public Press; because such a course is evidently discourteous to the President, and to the other hon. members of this Council. It cannot be that every ruling will always commend itself to the recipient; but at least he can be sure that a ruling, which is unsound, is not likely to stand permanently.

A general election rarely occurs without some slaughter, and this Council, as now composed, will never meet again. In parting from you, I wish to express the thanks of Government and my own to each and every hon. member, who has taken part in our labours. I can say with perfect sincerity that the hopes, which I cherished and expressed when we first met together, have been fully justified by the experiences of the past three years. To you fell the honour of inaugurating a most important new departure in Council government, and you have worthily borne that honour. Alike in tone and in dignity of debate this Council has set an example to its successor. Difference of opinion must exist in all councils, but there has scarcely been a jarring note to disturb the harmony of our common efforts for the public good. That is the true spirit of government by representative assemblies, which is too frequently obscured by faction and self-interest. Reasoned discussion, readiness to give and take, votes given in accordance with the dictates of conscience influenced solely by the merits or demerits of the questions at issue and with a single eye to the good of the State —these are the essential characteristics of a patriotic assembly; and the country which can produce such a body is assured of harmonious progress. That this Council should have justified the hopes of those who supported the Reforms of 1909 is a happy augury for the future of India; it also marks and I am glad to think that a distinct advance towards the ideal of Government through the people.

In conclusion, I take this last opportunity of saying that I am sure that this Council and all the people of our Presidency are united in warm sympathy with the Japanese Government and people in the terrible disaster, which has caused widespread loss of life, suffering and destruction in one of the fairest parts of the Empire.

His Excellency having concluded his speech, the Council rose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Improvement Trust Finances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading the report in your to-day's issue of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, I see it stated, "That Hon'ble Mr. Kent said that up to date the Improvement Trust received from the Municipality 40 lakhs of rupees." This is a mistake. Mr. Kent is the Trust's Engineer and is, I think, the Trust's Acting Chairman now. In the Trust's Administration Report for 1910-11 the Municipal contribution is shown as "50.3 lakhs to the end of 1910-11." Besides, Mr. Kent has said the 40 lakhs was the amount "up to date," which means that the last Municipal contribution of over 8 lakhs for 1911-12 (same as the year before) Mr. Kent might seem to omit. The Municipal contribution up to date is nearly 60 lakhs, and not 40 lakhs.

"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General described as absurd and without foundation in history the idea that the Corporation's representation on the Trust shall be increased in proportion to its contribution." He does not seem to have delved into the history himself. Government have stated, "We undertake to hand over to the Trust Government land valued at Rs. 57 lakhs and the reclamation rights valued at 29 lakhs. . . . In consideration of this large stake in this venture the general taxpayer (i. e. Government) is entitled to substantial representation on the Board. . . . Bearing these considerations in mind, we propose that the Board should consist of 13 Trustees," that is to say, the Board, with a large Government majority. Now the 57 lakhs are taken as dwindled down to about 14 lakhs, and the reclamation right has been resumed. This shows the small Government interest at stake, compared to that of the Corporation. Will not the Municipality be contributing nearly 12 lakhs every year down cash, besides having paid nearly 60 lakhs already so far, and handed over and valued at over 18 lakhs!

I beg to be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity to mention that there is no provision in the Amendment Bill of the Improvement Trust requiring, as the Sanitary and Housing Acts of 1890 and 1909 require, that the rents of the chawls shall cover all charges. In the English Acts no losses are allowed to be incurred by any Municipal or other authority at the cost of the rate-payers on the housing of the poor, whereas so far the losses incurred by the Trust at the cost of the rate-payers is nearly 50 per cent. I think it is necessary and only fair that the provision of the English Acts should be embodied in the Trust's Act, and I hope it is not yet too late to take this necessary step.—Yours, &c.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

Bandra and the Chimbai Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an old resident of Bandra, perhaps one of its oldest residents, I can fully appreciate the value of the observations made by "A Bombay Motorist" in your esteemed journal in its issue of the 18th September. When I carry back my memories to the days of old, the Municipality then in its embryo state and in the rude and unpolished form of village municipalities had to make headway against numerous difficult problems which under the circumstances then existing, appeared impossible of solution. Successive administrators tried in vain to tackle with these problems. Subsequently Mr. Turner came to be entrusted with the administration and Bandra rapidly began to wear away its old looks. New roads and cross roads came into existence and gave to Bandra an entirely new aspect. All this is due, no doubt, to the genius of the energetic and capable administrator Mr. Turner. But Bandra is yet labouring under some evils. One is the mosquito pest. The other evil and a crying evil is the narrowness of the Chimbai Road near the Parish School of St. Andrew's where the road winds into the Cantwari Road. I remember years ago having met with an accident at this spot when driving along. The road does not become a place like Bandra which with its modern improvements may rightly be called the Brighton of Bombay.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Fabricated Accounts.

Mr. Justice Davar disposed of a suit filed by Sadda Panna and Company, a Marwadi firm, by which they sought to recover from Shivnarain Parbulal, a sum of Rs. 4,022, with interest at twelve per cent. from the 31st July, 1911.

The plaintiffs alleged that the amount claimed was the balance due to them at the foot of a promissory note bearing the date, 20th September, 1907, and executed in their favour by the defendant. They alleged, that on the date the promissory note was executed, they advanced the defendant a sum of Rs. 6,200.

The defendant in his written statement admitted the execution of the promissory note, but he denied that he received Rs. 6,200 in respect thereof. He stated that during the month of September, 1907, he suffered heavy losses in his business as a broker in Government paper and silver, and to meet the pressing demands of some of his creditors he asked the plaintiffs, who were aware of his difficulties, to lend him Rs. 5,000. They promised to lend the money on condition that the defendant agreed to allow one thousand rupees to be deducted therefrom towards interest in advance, the plaintiffs consenting that when the defendant made payments in respect of the said loan he would be credited to the amount of 24 per cent. in excess of the actual amount paid. The defendant being in great need had no alternative but to accept the conditions made by the plaintiff. He received in cash only Rs. 4,000, and now prayed that the claim of the plaintiffs be calculated on a basis of Rs. 4,000 and not on Rs. 6,200.

Mr. Justice Davar, in delivering his judgment, said, two questions had to be settled in this suit, namely, whether there was an agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant, which the defendant had set out in his written statement and whether since the date of that agreement the defendant had made four payments, aggregating to Rs. 1,152.

The Court observed that the evidence of Shivparsin, the defendant, was extremely unsatisfactory. He was very loose in his statements as to what happened, when the settlement was arrived at. His memory was exceedingly unreliable. In support of his statement that he had made four payments, he produced two books, in which there were entries of these payments. The books produced before the Court bore undoubted indication that they were fabrications and had been prepared for the purposes of this suit alone. They were new books and the evidence the defendant gave as to the entries in the ledger were manifestly false. The entries about the alleged four payments showed that all the four entries were made at the same time, and yet the defendant had given an elaborate evidence to show that the first two entries were made on the dates, when he made the payment, and others later on, because the books were not in his possession. His witness, Carsondas Madhavdas, was quite as unreliable as the defendant. The Court refused to believe the other witness, examined on behalf of the defendant. They were giving evidence against a dead man, who could not be called to contradict them.

The Court held that there was no documentary evidence of the alleged four payments, except in the books produced by the defendant, and those books were not genuine. The defendant had failed to prove the agreement and the alleged payment.

The Court passed a decree for Rs. 4,022 with interest at 12 per cent. as prayed for, with costs.

FATAL ASSAULT ON A SHEPHERD.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal presented by Kabai Ratna and Chatur Gala, who were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, by Mr. Kennedy, Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, for an offence of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the petitioners and Mr. L. A. Shah for the Crown.

Before Mr. Kennedy five accused were charged with having assaulted one Lakha Dosa, a shepherd, with the common intention of doing him such an injury as would be likely to cause his death. The assault was committed on the 7th March, 1912, at a village called Wataman in the Dolka Taluka of the Kaira district.

The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that the deceased with several other cowherds was taking a large herd of cattle to drink water near a ford in the river Sabarmati. The way to the ford passed between two fields belonging to the accused, in passing through the field it was alleged the water-course was damaged. The accused then began to abuse the cowherds. The deceased was sitting by the side of the ford drinking when the first and third accused caught hold of him, and the second and fourth accused struck him with a stick, while the fifth struck him with a "dharya" (sickle) at the back of his skull. The deceased died of the injuries.

Mr. Kennedy observed that a large number of so-called eye-witnesses had given evidence in this case. The remarkable manner, in which their stories tallied showed that they had been reciting their story to one another till they were perfect, and the question for consideration was, whether this story was originally a fairly true story. The court was of opinion that there was nothing intrinsically improbable in the story told by these shepherds.

The relations between the cultivators and the shepherds, the learned Judge went on to observe, particularly in famine days, was like those of cats and mice, but that was no reason why the shepherds would bring such a serious charge against the accused. The patel of the village himself could not have been in much sympathy with the shepherds, and perhaps the injuries to Sadka were not considered as serious as they turned out to be. On the whole, the court saw no reason to distrust the witnesses as to the identity of the person, who took part in the assault. He, however, did not think that the details of their evidence were to be relied upon. The shepherd undoubtedly trespassed and there was a dispute followed by an assault.

Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge found the second accused, Chatur Gala, guilty of the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Disagreeing with the assessors, the court found the fifth accused Kabai Ratan guilty of the same offence, and sentenced him also to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Agreeing with the assessors, Mr. Kennedy found the other accused not guilty, and acquitted and discharged them.

Their lordship, after hearing counsel, allowed the appeal of Kabai Ratan, and acquitted and discharged him. The court found Chatur Gala guilty of a minor offence under the second part of Section 304 I.P.C., and reduced his sentence from seven years to one of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE CASE.

Taree Mohamedans named Alimahomed Osman, Osman Ibram and Ranjoo Chand were charged before Mr. F. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, on Saturday, with possessing 5,266 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 658, without a licence. Sub-Inspector Ragunath prosecuted, and Mr. Kanga, pleader, defended the second and the third accused.

The evidence showed that the three accused were preparing packets of cocaine in a room in a chawl at Chowki Mohalla, on the 22nd instant. On information, the police raided the place and found the cocaine in packets. The accused were arrested and placed before the magistrate. The first accused pleaded guilty and the second and the third accused said they went to the house to demand some money from the first accused.

His Worship convicted all the accused, and sentenced each of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A FRIEND.

Inspector Spiers on Saturday morning charged Gopalji Vanmali in the court of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate with the of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 32, the property of Narayendas Dhanji.

The accused pleaded that the complainant and he were friends and the clothes were given to him They had recently fallen out and hence the false charge.

His Worship convicted him on the evidence and fined him Rs. 75.

ASSAULT ON A BAILIFF.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Pandu Raghu, a Hindu shop-keeper, was charged with assaulting Pherozeshah D. Shroff, a bailiff of the Court of Small Causes and interfering in the execution of his duty.

The complainant had gone to the accused's shop and told him that an order for his arrest had been obtained by a certain Marwari and that he should go with him. The accused said he did not know of any Marwari who had ever obtained a decree against him. The bailiff told him to explain that to the Registrar. The accused got up and giving the officer a slap ran away. He was secured by people, who were passing along the road.

The magistrate fined him Rs. 50 with the option of 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

Lieut.-Col. Fox is posted to the 14th Battery at Allahabad and Lieut. Bayne Jardine to the 81st Battery at Kirkee, on transfer from the Home Establishment.

Lieut. Shaw, 59th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Hyderabad, is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Welsh Brigade Artillery of the Territorial Force and is ordered Home.

Col. H. R. Gale and Major W. T. Digby, R. E., have been posted to the Home Establishment.

Capt. Hunter, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 78th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Campbellpore.

Capt. Villiers Stuart, 56th Rifles, has been selected for employment as Commandant, Khyber Rifles.

The following officers of the unattahed list are appointed to the Indian Army, and posted to the regiments shown:—2nd Lieut. R. A. Graham to 31st Punjabis; 2nd Lieut. Grassett to 28th Punjabis; 2nd Lieut. Montford to 98th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Ferguson to 8th Rajputs; 2nd Lieut. Stevenson to 1st Lancers.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

Colonel Tanner, General Staff Officer, 1st grade, will act as Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, Simla, when Brigadier-General Hamilton Gordon, proceeds on four months' leave next week.

STATION ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B. C., M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Troops, Bombay.)

The following officers have been granted station leave for the periods stated against their names:—Colonel W. W. Pike, A. D. M. S., Bombay Brigade, 6 days from 23rd September; Major A. J. Poole, 1st Bn., The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 10 days from 30th September.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" will sail from Bombay on the 2nd October, 1912, for Soutnampton. The following details of various regiments will embark (numbers given are approximate):—First Class—19 officers, 19 ladies and 12 children. Second Class—4 Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers (Class I), 7 women and 10 children. Third Class—873 Non-Commissioned Officers and men in health; 53 men and 4 women ordinary invalids; 1 woman "Col" case; Non-Commissioned Officers' and men's families, 29 women and 68 children; 4 insanes and 15 prisoners.

Duty Officers on board the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge":—The Military Staff for duty with troops on board the R.I.M. S. "Hardinge" will be as below. All duty officers will report for orders at the Sassoon Dock at 9 a.m. on the 1st October, 1912:—Major D. E. Cayley, 2nd Wor. Regt., Officer Commanding Troops on board; Captain G. S. Rowley Conwy, Loyal North Lancs. Regt., Adjutant of Troops; Lieut. H. G. Lee-Warner, R. E., Quartermaster Troops; Major G. B. Riddick, R. A. M. C., in Medical Charge; Sgt.-Major Pears, 1st Oxf. and Bucks L. I., Ship's Sergeant Major.

The H.T. "Rewa" is expected to arrive in harbour on the afternoon of 2nd October, 1912, with drafts and details.

The following arrivals and departures reported at Bombay are published for the information of all concerned:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Major E. V. Fox, 2nd Bn., North Staffordshire Regt.; Lieut.-Col. G. Sanders, Supply and Transport Corps; Captain P. E. Prince, Royal Engineers; Captain Hon. C. B. Mitford, 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars; Captain J. E. S. Brind, Royal ,Garrison Artillery; Lieut. M. E. Mascall, Royal Garrison Artillery; Lieut. F. C. Peake, 1st Bn., West Riding Regiment; Lieut. F. C. Harden, 2nd Bn., King's Regiment; Major B. Watts, Royal Army Medical Corps; Captain W. F. Loughman, Royal Army Medical Corps; 2nd Lieut. N. F. Barton, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lieut. J. M. Lumley, 13th Hussars; Lieut. O. J. H. Clibborn, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. H.W. Tomlinson, Royal Engineers; Lieut.-Col. S. Geoghegan, 62nd Punjabis; Captain M. H. L. Morgan, 62nd Punjabis; Lieut. E. S. Vicary, 16th Cavalry; Captain E. B. Lloyd, Indian Medical Service; Lieut.-Col. G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, Royal Engineers; Captain M. N. MacLeod, Royal Engineers.

Departurer.—Captain H. P. L. Heyworth, 2nd Bn., North Staffordshire Regt; Major B. F. Widdrington, 4th Bn., King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieut. E. A. Fielden, 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars; Major W. J. Long, 3rd Bn, King's Royal Rifles Corps; Captain D. B. McGrigor, Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieut-Col J. M. Camilleri, 13th Rajputs; Captain O. A. Geoghegan, Supply and Transport Corps.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Major F. P. C. Kelly, 125th Napier's Rifles; Major W.J.P. Preston, 97th Deccan Infantry; Major G. Thomas, 2nd Lancers; Lieut-Colonel E. C. Peebles, 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regt; Captain R.G. Earle, Royal Engineers; Lieut. A. J Rendel, Royal Field Artillery; Colonel F. W. G. Wadesan, Staff.

Departures.—Major F. D. E. Broadrick, Royal Field Artillery; Captain E. H. Waring, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.

Captain G. C. G. MacLean, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, will carry out the duties of General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Bombay Brigade, in addition to his other duties during the absence of Major C. F. Dobbs on privilege leave.

There will be no lecture on Monday, the 30th September.

The following is an extract from the 2nd Tour of Inspection of the Inspector General of Volunteers:—Saturday, 26th October—Bombay, arrival by Mail steamer. Inspect:—Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 1st Bn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Bombay Volunteer Rifles and 1st Bn., B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles. Thursday, 31st October—Bombay departure 14-45 p. m.

1st Bn., the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Lieutenant O. G. Edwards is granted 12 months' leave out of India with effect from the 10th September or date of departure.

BOXING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 28.

The following are the results of the third day's boxing in the Cameronians' tournament.

Six-Round Contest.—Pte. Taylor (Camerons) beat Pte. Bosworth (Leicesters).

Regimental Feathers.—1st round, Pte. McGin beat Pte. McAlister.

Open Feathers.—1st round, Pte. McGin (7th Dragoons) beat Pte. Leanox (Camerons.)

10st-7lb. open to the 9th Division.—1st round, Ice-Corporal Fagan (Camerons) beat Pte. Edwards (Leicesters); 2nd round,—Dr. Humphrey ("S" Battery) beat Pte. Wilson (Leicesters); Pte. Crolly (Camerons) beat Pte. Wilson (7th Hussars.)

9st. 7lbs. (open to 9th Division):—First round, Pte Norton (Norfolks) beat Trumpetor Shearburn (8th Battery); Pte Phillips (Shropshire L. I.) beat Pte Gray (Leicesters).

Second round.—Pte. Kneller (Shropshires L. I.) beat Dr. Williams (10th Battery); Pte. Cardliffe (7th Dragoons) beat Ice-Corporal Steepies (Leicesters).

Light-Weight (All-India):—1st round, Pte. Blackman (Sherwood Foresters), beat Pte Cartwright (Leicesters).

Middle-Weights (All India):—2nd rouud, Pte Black (Norfolks) beat Drummer Campbell (Camerons); Pte Taylor (Camerons) beat Ice-Corporal Ferguson (Camerons.)

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA EIG MEETING.

Interesting Last Day's Racing.

ARAB FORM STILL PUZZLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

Saturday witnessed the finish of the big race meeting at Poona for 1912, and only a couple of extras have to be held before the final ringing down of the curtain. The attendance, although not up to that of the preceding Saturday, was good, and in every way quite representative. The stewards had arranged for the usual seven events. These, however, being all handicaps, yielded interesting racing, and in one or two races possibly more interesting than satisfactory form was seen. Early in the afternoon the heat was very trying, and the approach of a nasty dust-storm, followed by a sharp shower of rain, was by no means agreeable to those who had business to do. There was a distinct fall in the temperature after the rain, and the remainder of the afternoon was in every way comfortable to all present.

Brown as usual claimed the lion's share of the races, three wins from five mounts, in each case his winning rides being accomplished with that superb ease so delightful to his backers and so discomforting to his competitors. Possibly the biggest surprise of the day was the dividend returned on Brown's mount, Aasud, in the first race. Rs. 62 or over 5 to 1 against a mount of Brown's in a field of six runners seems almost too good and the numerous backers of this jockey must have been on very good terms with themselves. It is now generally stated that Evans will race in India after about one month's time, and that for certain he will be riding at the next Bombay meetings. The racing community in general will be heartily glad to see this boy again, and will look forward to his fine finishing against the at present redoubtable Brown.

A start was made with the Ghorpuri Plate, six ponies coming under the starter's orders. Mr. Lion's pair, Aasud and Lama, held the post of honour, the last-named for some untoward reason being made favourite, although on what form he could hope to beat Asaud is unknown.

Possibly Mr. Lion, leading Lama out of the paddock, was responsible for the weight of money. Whatever the reasons, the ensuing race proved their fallacy, as Aasud made hacks of the others and came home three lengths in front of Lama. Lookman, who was well supported put up a most contemptible performance, and must have lost every bit of his well-known form in the September Plate the Brown, Byramjee and Bilimoria combination proved much too strong for the opposition from the start. Hopping was backed as well as to be almost a certainty, and although the verdict was only 1-2 a length, it was a very comfortable win and the dividend of Rs. 18 must be considered perfectly satisfactory.

The third race on form looked good for Baloz, as although he was carrying a big weight the rest of the field were by no means strong. Raspberry was second favourite, and taking the lead early in the race won cleverly from Prime Minister (who apparently is now going in for racing again). Baloz ran in an indifferent manner, as after once showing out well on the rise came in bunched up in the crowd. The St. Leger Plate saw the first upset of the afternoon, Mr. T. Scott's Gunboat beating the heavily backed Hilarity by three lengths. Brown, no doubt, had his riding orders, and rode to them, but it certainly seemed as if Hilarity was kept behind a little too long to make up sufficient ground against such a fine horse as the son of Calibre-Ripple. The winner's performance was of high merit and given good health and training he must possess a big chance this cold season in Calcutta. From all accounts the owner made a comfortable amount over the race, apart from the substantial winning stake of Rs. 5,000 and is to be congratulated on sending his horse to the post in such fine condition.

The Turf Club Cup was a most unsatisfactory race in every way, and although the well-backed Valens won easily from his stable companion, Parliament, it was by no means a brilliant performance, and the placings of Real Gold and Parliament, compared with those in the Governor's Cup, were most discouraging to students of form. It certainly looks as if Arabs have no real form, or else cannot run up to it twice in succession. Little remains to be written about the Poddock Plate as Harrison on Lord Reay made a one horse race of it and won pulling up by a "piece of land." In fact the gelding was going so fast that boy Harrison had all his work cut out to pull him up, and many thought he had bolted. But two jockeys seem able to perform this runaway business, Melsom and Harrison. So for, Melsom's turn has not arrived, but we shall quite expect it during the last two meetings. The afternoon's sport closed with the victory of Mysore in the Khandala Plate. Sweden was though to have a good chance, but as usual made a poor show although at one time heading the field. It was a scrambling finish, from which Mysore emerged victorious by a length from Mr. G. K. Harry's Johnson, who at one time looked to be the good thing.

Taken altogether the racing was like the curate's egg, and Arab form is still something of a conundrum to those outside the charmed circle.

Details:—

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Lion's Aasud 9-3 ..... Brown 1
Mr. Lion's Lama 7-13 ..... A. Kuhn 2
Mr. D. Framjee's Young Majub 9-6...W. Southall 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer and Broomer's Sir Edward P. H. Kuhn 4

ALSO RAN:—Lookman 9-12 (A. Ferguson) and Dilkush 7-2 (A. Harrison).

THE RACE.—From the start Lama and Aasud led to the turn with Lookman last. Passing the turn Sir Edward closed up with the leaders. In the straight Aasud drew clear away from Lama and in a tame finish won by three lengths, Sir Edward being the same distance away third, two lengths and a half in front of Sir Edward. Lookman was last throughout.

Time—1min. 543-5secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 62; Places Rs. 27, Rs. 17.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Rs. 4,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for horses. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Hoppner 8-7..... P. Brown 1
Mr. Holme's Hackler's Girl 7-13..... W. Southall 2
Mr. Kelso's Paul Pry 9-7..... A. Kuhn 3
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsay 8-7 C. L. Pratt 4

ALSO RAN:—Soultline 9-12 (A. Hoyt) and Lord Merv. 7-6 (A. Ferguson.)

THE RACE.—The tapes flew up to a very good start, the field leaving together. After going a short distance. Hackler's Girl drew well in front followed by Hoppner who was running very easily. Paul Pry at one time looked like becoming prominent, but dropped away again. Rounding the bend the two leaders drew away Hoppner passing Hackler's Girl at the distance and won with something in hand by 1-2 length, Hacklers Girl was the same distance in front of Paul Pry. Lord Merv was last.

Time.—1min. 1sec.

(Winner trained by Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.—Win Rs. 18, Places Rs. 12 Rs. 18 1-2.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1910.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry 8-9.....A Ferguson 1
Mr. Gold's Prime Minister 9-4 .....C. L. Pratt 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Kaharaman 8-2.....A. Kuhn 3
Mr. S. Ebrahim's Solar Star 7-7.....F. H. Kuhn 4

ALSO RAN:—Baloz 10-5 (A. Hoyt), Zuffer Beg 9-2 (I. Ruiz), Sinclair 7-13 (A Harrison), British King 7-12 (Mujeeb). Mubrook 7-5, (I. K. McGlone), Sirkar 6-11 (Dhondo), and Grey Ghost 11 6-5 (Purtoosing).

THE RACE:—Raspberry showed well in front to the four furlong post with British King and Sinclair in attendance. Nearing the turn Baloz flatteredhis supporters for a moment but dropped away beaten British King displaced Raspberry and took the field round into the straight. Raspberry here headed the race and stalling off a challenge by Prime Minister (who left his effort too late) won a slow run race by 3-4 of a length, Kaharman losing second place by a head with Solar Star two lengths away fourth.

TIME—1min. 22 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 35; places Rs. 13 1-2, Rs. 2 1-2 and Rs. 23 1-2.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,250 to the second and Rs. 600 to the third. Distance R. C. and distance.

Mr. T. Scott's Gunboat 8-10..... W. Southall 1
Mr. Kelso's Hilarity 9-9 ..... P. Brown 2
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mil 7-3 ..... I. K. McGlone 3
Sir A. A. Apcar's Fine Crown 9-4 ..... L. C. Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Aborigine 8-6 (A. Kuhn), and Master Delaval 7-8 (A. Hoyt.)

THE RACE.—Immediately the tapes lifted Mil jumped away with a strong lead followed by Fine Crown and Gunboat, the rest of the field being some distance away. In this order they raced until reaching the turn when Hilarity drew up to the leaders and at one time looked like taking premier position. Rounding the bend Gunboat spurted and although challenged by Hilarity won with consummate ease by three lengths, four lengths between second and third. Fine Crown the same distance away fourth.

TIME.—2 min. 55 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner).

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 92 1-2; Places Rs. 22 1-2, Rs. 12 1-2.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Rs. 4,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—About 1 1-2 miles.

Mr. G. K's Valens 8-9.....P. Brown 1
Mr. G. K's Parliament 8-4.....A. Kuhn 2
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and Broomer's Mutrood 7-12 C. L. Pratt 3

Mr. W. Homer's Last Chance 6-6.....A Harrison 4

ALSO RAN:—Thaboor 9-0 (J. Robinson), Real Gold 8-10 (A. Ferguson), Thulpha 8-2 (P. H. Kuhn), Mexico 7-0 (A. Hoyt) and Last Chance 6-6 (A. Harrison.)

THE RACE:—The field was dispatched from a level start. From the first break Last Chance took a strong lead from Mexico and Mutrood with Real Gold last which position he kept throughout the race. At the mile Valens came up to the leaders and kept with them until rounding the bend. In the straight Valens followed by Parliament drew clear away the first named winning in a common canter by six lengths. Parliament one length in front of Mutrood's Last Chance was fourth, and Real Gold last.

TIME—2min. 54secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. D. Greenhaigh.)

TOTALISATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 33; Places Rs. 15 1-2, Rs. 14, Rs. 29.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner. Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. W. Homer's Lord Reay 6-9 (Late Ruby Tin) A. Harrison 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's Forfeit 8-10.....A. Hoyt 2
Mr. G. K's Not Yet 6-13.....T. Melsom 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's East Pool 7-8...W. Southall 4

ALSO RAN:—Sperry 8-8 (Firth), Chestnut Park 8-6 (C. L. Pratt), Madrina 7-12 (A. Kuhn and Mary B. 7-1 (Native).

THE RACE:—Lord Reay and Not Yet got away and ran level to the half mile when Lord Reay took a strong lead and running away from the others won pulling up by eight lengths. Forfeit was one length in front of Not Yet who beat East Root for third place by quarter of a length.

TIME.—1min. 15 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Mr. J. C. Smith.)

TOTALIZATOR:—Returns; Win Rs. 148; Places Rs. 32, Rs. 34, Rs. 79.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr. Beg's Mysore 7-7 .....P. H. Kuhn 1
Mr. G. K's Harry Johnson 7-6.....A. Kuhn 2
Mr Lion's Lama 7-12 .....Brown 3
Mr. Abdoola Tamimi's France 8-3.....I Ruiz 4

ALSO RAN:—Rozelmuiook 9-5 (A Ferguson) and Sweden 7-4 (A Hoyt).

THE RACE:—France got well away and led from Rozelmulook and Harry Johnson to the bend where Lama and Sweden came forward and looked all over winners. In the straight Mysore put in some good work and finishing strongly won from Harry Johnson by one length, Lama 1-2 length away third.

TIME.—2mins. 25secs.

(Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.)

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS:—Win Rs. 173 1-2; Places Rs. 70 1-2, Rs. 29 1-2.

TOTALIZATOR RETURNS.

	Win Rs.			Places Rs.
Race 1—	9,320	...	...	5,430
" 2—	10,120	...	...	7,020
" 3—	9,460	...	...	10,020
" 4—	10,950	...	...	5,670
" 5—	11,830	...	...	10,390
" 6—	12,670	...	...	8,920
" 7—	13,130	...	...	5,940
Rs.	... 77,480	Rs.		... 53,530

To the W. I. T. C. Rs. 13,091.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY

Rovers' Tournament.

The match on the Co-operage on Saturday was between a new team, the Colaba Swifts and the G. I. P. Railway. The former are apparently a mixed military side, largely composed of Artillery men while the latter are the Byculla Mechanic Institute strengthened by additions from up-country stations. The game was not a good one, which was particularly a pity as the stands contained a better attendance than has assembled at many Tournament games this season. The result was a pointless draw, the first half producing even but not very good football. During the second half the military team had a good deal more of the game than their opponents, and it was largely due to the goalkeeping of Walker, the Athletic custodian, that no scoring occurred.

Final score:—

Colaba Swifts	0
G. I. P. Railway	0

Teams:—

Colaba Swifts:—Goal, Bignell; backs, Green and Kenny; half-backs Gatley, Brown, and Hughes: forwards, Thompson, Waterman, Machonichie, Whykes and Broadfoot.

G. I. P. Railway:—Goal, Walker; backs, Eagle and Ridley; half-backs, Major, Molineux and Bryan; forwards, Kennedy, Jackson, Muir, Peel, and Alcock.

Referee: Sergt. Tilley.

The draw will be played off this evening.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA vs. CRICKET LEAGUE.

On Saturday the Bombay Gymkhana played a match against the Bombay Cricket League on the Gymkhana ground.

Scores:—

GYMKHANA.

W S Halliley, b Chanda Rana	...	0
E C Reid, b Bhappoo	...	15
E L Sale (capt.) b Chanda Rana	...	0
D G Haldait, b Chanda Rana	...	0
C W Beadel, b Bhappo	...	0
E E Coombs, b Chanda Rana	...	4
R Marrs, b Chanda Rana	...	4
G M Pearson, st Peer Mahomed, b Chanda Rana	...	7
F J Clarke, c Serabjee, b Bhappoo	...	2
Lieut. Douglas, run out	...	6
C M Bennick, not out	...	4
Extras	...	8
Total	...	50

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

W B Kelly (Capt), b Halliley	...	3
Pate, b Pearson	...	45
Serabjee, c Douglas, b Marrs	...	7
D M Raja, b H. Illey	...	9
J Stevens, b Marrs	...	10
B S Bhappoo, b Marrs	...	5
Wagle, not out	...	28
T G Mooney, c Pearson, b Marrs	...	10
Edroos, not out	...	10
Peer Mahomed, Chanda Rana, did not bat		
Extras	...	14
Total	...	151

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE CO.

Consulting Actuary's Third Valuation Report.

A NOTABLE SURPLUS.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. to be held on the 3rd of October, the Directors will submit the Valuation Report of the Consulting Actuary to the Company, for the quinquennium ending the 29th of February, 1912.

The report is as follows:—

YOU CAN **BE STRONG, VIGOROUS**

and

SELF-CONFIDENT IN EVERYTHING

OSOGEN Revitalizes the Spinal Nerve Centres— Creates New Vigour and Vital Force.

THE wonderful new medical discovery, Osogen, quickly renews vigour and vitality and restores the full powers of superb manhood and glorious womanhood. This combination of Sequard Serum and the Glycerophosphates as prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., physician to his late Majesty, King Edward VII., is an amazing rejuvenator and restorative of the virile strength of youth. It is supplied to Royalty, and thousands of Medical Men recognise its wonderful curative and vigour-giving power in cases of

Loss of Vital Power
Premature Old Age
Nervous Debility
Weak Back
"Run Down" Feeling
Involuntary Blushing
Loss of Will Power
Want of Control
Want of Self-Confidence
Lassitude
Brain Fag
Weak Memory
Neurasthenia
Anæmia.
Kidney Disorders

Osogen is of marvellous value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits.

A correspondent from Gainsborough writes:

"Osogen is marvellous. After using only a little more than one bottle I **already feel 10 years younger.** My sleep is sound and dreamless, and I am stronger in every way."

DON'T STAY WEAK!

There is no need for you to stay weak and depressed. Osogen will give you strength and vigour, a flawless digestive system, rich blood and a fund of vital nerve force sufficient to meet all demands.

By the laws of nature you should be strong, vigorous and active until you are eighty. If you are weak, nervous or debilitated, begin to-day to let Osogen give you new nerve power. Obtain a bottle of your chemist or store. Take it, and watch results.

Quickly you will feel its effect as it literally pours new life-force into your system. A sensation of strength will take the place of that "tired feeling." Depression will vanish and self-confidence will be restored. Continue to take it daily and you will again possess the health and powers that mark a manly man or a fascinating woman.

HIGH-CLASS CHEMISTS SUPPLY OSOGEN.

Leading chemists have undertaken the distribution of Osogen in India. The price in Great Britain is 2/9 (2 Rs. 1 A) per bottle, or about five times the 2/9 size 11/- (8 Rs. 4 A).

Among the chemists who have specially undertaken to supply Osogen are the following:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Frank Ross & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Butto Kristo, Paul & Co., Calcutta; Oakes & Co., Madras; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Bombay; De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

Obtain a bottle or more now and soon you will again enjoy virile health and strength and the powers which make life worth living.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining Osogen accept no substitute but send a postal order and 3d. extra for postage for one or more 2/9 or 11/- bottles from the Osogen Laboratories, 88/90, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

HIGH COURT—SEPT. 30.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

For Further Directions.

2-12 738-01 Bdg G W and O Nagardas Pitamber alias Nathadas Bhugwandas vs Bachoo Harkissendas and others Mulji K and S and Shamrao M and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Consent Decree.

436-07 Payne and Co D K Khote and others vs D R Khote and others Jam R and D Mat J and M Long Causes.

954-12 Craigie B and C Andrew Yule and Co vs A M Jeewanji and Co Payne and Co.

188-11 Patell and E Piraji Manji Bruser vs V P Late Chit M and K.

239-07 Ard H D and Co Kanayalal Baldeodas and another vs Shankerdas Shivlal G H Dalal.

819-11 Pestonji R K and Co Messrs Mulji Jetha and Co firm Motilal Kanji and others Manockial and T Dikshit D and S

143-12 Bicknell M R and Co Boothalingo and another vs Sarafali Adamji Nowrojy and others Payne and Co

163-12 Payne and Co Rattonsi Curoodas vs The Osmanieras Co Ltd Nadirshaw and D

182-12 Tyabjee D and Co Morarji Keshoji and anr vs Keshowji Shamji and ors Mehta and D

684-11 Captain and V Jamse ji Merwanji Wadia vs Sorabji Hormasji Bardiwalla Payne and Co.

204-12 Jeh M and S Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Hoosein Sons B and Co

211-12 Patell and E Sakaram Govind vs Gangabai widow D J Mantri

219-12 Maiti H M and R Bansilal Abirchund vs Shridhum Gopinath Vachha and Co

220-13 Hirza M and M Abdul Rehman Mitha vs D F Khanga In person

818-11 Dubash and P Shanker Tulsiram vs Balaji Vithoba Manch and N and D and P

941-11 Mulla and M J B Raja vs Virji Shamji Lohar Sons B and C

47-12 Singh B and N Lalchand Dayaji vs B S Patel—Dubash and P and Subsis and G

857-10 Khan A and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Baldeodas Gopaldas—Subsis and G.

392-12 Sick M R and Co., Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Chaganlal Bapuji—Manch and N.

876-2 T. B. Mehta, Rai Badridas Bahadur Sons vs Goolam Hoosein Essaji, Sick M R and Co.

51-98 Mirza M and M Hajimabai vs Amirbibi, Tyabji D and Co.

453-12 Dand and Co, Meghji Hirji vs Hemraj Hirji Moti and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

352-12 Madh K and C Mulji Bros vs Madhowdas Dewessy Jam R and D.

281-10233-12 Mulji K and T Jamnadas Shamji vs Nakhoda Mahomed Sayadbin Gulam Hoosein Bogar, Cap and V.

623-12 Peat F K and Co Joosab Haji Osman vs Haji Jackeria Haji Osman Cap and V.

663-12 Bhai K and G Vassanji Sons and Co vs Meghji Khetsey and others Cap and V.

236-12 Patel and E Piraji Mulji vs Mahomed Taki Haji Abdulla and others S A Tyabji.

315-11 Bagh B and N Narsu Achapa vs Rajammabai widow L and M

192-12 Dubash and P Keshowji Anandji vs Mavji Gopaji Thakar Ard H D and Co.

211-09 Shaw D and D Bhagirath Ramchand vs Rakhmchand Rambhagat and Mulla and M.

66-12 Little and Co. The London County and Westminster Bank Ltd vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

970-11 Bagh B and N, Radhabai widow vs Valibai widow Jeh G and B.

228-13 M B Bhathena P D Panwala vs M C Patel.

887-11 Vachha and Co Abdul Ahmed Menon vs Bapulal Lallubhoy Bhai R and G and Mulji K and Th.

1058-11 Payne and Co Muthumbai vs Noorbai Tyabji D and Co

319-12 D J Mantri Rajaram Atmaram Joshi vs Purna Dolia and others Mat J and M and Edg G W and Co.

212-12 Mal J and M Champsey Purbat and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co Manch and N

291-12 Mat J and M Bai Hati widow vs Anasdrao Raghunath Khan L and M

162-12 T P Pavri S P Pavri vs Harmukhrai Hanmantrai

167-12 Cap and V Khimji Mathuradas vs Ranchoddas Kallianji Cap and V, Ard H D and Co

511-12 Kanga and S Gordhandas Haridas Valji vs Bhoolji Bhikaridas Man and N and Sham M and H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

Long Causes.

Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kanaiia Bros, Sirm. Mulla and M.

Ruchchand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Mitha M and M.

Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohesin Saaieh Sons Cap and V.

Mat M and S Limjee Jeejeebhoy Motibhoy and other vs Jaimal and Motibhoy Cap and V.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormasji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.

271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allabakhsh Payne and Co.

295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Bamji Moti and D.

346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hoosein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.

330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Saimabai D J Mantri.

832-11 Vachha and Co. Mohanlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.

[illegible] and K Muldhar Shankarlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.

79-12 Malvi H M and R Bhuraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.

762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Submis and G

880-11 Jam R and Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravgji Poonsey In Person.

487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneclal Narandas.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Commercial Causes.

569-12 Crawford B and Co Messrs. Chunilal Hiralal & Co vs Andrew Yule & Co a firm and another Craigie B and C.

860-12 Ardeshir H D and Co Messrs Jamshed and Jehangir Cama vs Dawoodbhai Noorbhai Little and Co

References.

1-12 J C G Bowen In Re Government vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy and another Little and Co and Payne and Co.

3-12 J C G Bowen In Re Government vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Bicknell M R and Co

Long Causes.

389-12 Cap and V Seth Eliahbhoy Lal Mahomed and others vs Abdul Rahim Abdul Karim Mulla and M.

413-12 Captain and V Messrs Morishita and Co vs Hassomally Sulemanji Edgelow G W and Co.

311-12 Craigie B and C The Bank of India Ltd vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others Craigie B and C Motichand and D Bhaishanker K and G Payne and Co.

511-12 Kanga and S Rashunathrai Ramrupmal vs Koushiram Murlidhar Beriwalla Bick M R and Co,

88-11 Dadpatary F and D R D Sethna and others vs Mukund Sadu Kudalkar and others Dubash and P

9.7-11 Madhowji K and C The Advocate General of Bombay vs Purawahu widow and another Unwalla P and P

619-11 Jehangir M and S Khimji Goculdas and Co vs Morarji Kunvar and another Mirza M and M

47-11 Bicknell M R and Co H E Jinawalla vs Ratonbai Jehangir and S

447-12 Jehangir M and S Ramdas Tekchand vs Hakamatrao Ramdas Madh K and C.

379-12 Mehta and D Rangildas Vijbukhundas vs Bai Nani Alias Nanivahu widow Dubash and P.

789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhachand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardeshir H D and Co.

458-05 Hiralal and Co Meghbai widow vs Moorbai widow Madh K and C.

432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Best R K and Co.

572-09 Nanu H and Co Ibrahim Abdulally Moocklalla and others vs C Chaganlal and Co Madh K and C.

560-11 Mat J and M Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popat Amarchand Sham M and H. Man and N.

457-12 Mat J and M M P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Rogh N and Co.

390-12 Submis and S Krishnarao Gomlrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

Further correspondence respecting the Bill to regulate immigration into the Union of South Africa (with special reference to Asiatics) has just been issued (Cd. 6283) as a White Paper by the Colonial Office. The correspondence consists mainly of a series of letters and telegrams which passed between the Governor-General, Lord Gladstone, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies with reference to the question of Indians in South Africa and the Bills on that subject which have been introduced into the Union Parliament but subsequently dropped. It concludes with an expression of the intention of the Union Government to introduce an amended Bill as early as possible next session.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

We have been able to produce concerning the incompetence and insobriety of some doctors, opens up a very important question. It is plain that the medical profession must be well leavened with men who are incapable of treating disease, but these men secure their share of patients, because of the so-called etiquette which forbids one doctor administering to another doctor's patients. Hence the patients are often constrained to patronise the more or less incapable practitioners. The public are protected against incompetence and fraud in other walks of life. Why not in the case of doctoring? What is needed is that the doctors should be re-examined periodically, to see that they have not deteriorated which is often the case; and to ascertain whether they have kept themselves up to date, which is rarely the case. The alternative is for inspectors to be turned loose in the medical profession, just as they are among chemists and food purveyors. It is monstrous that the public should, in matters of life and death, be subjected to ignorance an incapacity. [illegible]

An extraordinary illustration of the habit of persons of a certain type to have whatever diseases are fashionable has just been related by Dr. Eugene D. Bondurant. Such people, says Dr. Bondurant, "constitute the great floating class of chronic invalids, who never die, who try one thing after another for the relief of one thing after another." It is not possible except in a medical journal to give even a list of the things that this "one example" had done to her in the course of a twenty years' search for relief from psycho-neurotic disorders due to suggestion, but they included having the muscles of the eyes clipped and glasses fitted, a kidney anchored, the appendix and several other internal organs removed, and a gastroenterostomy done. "She was treated in five sanatoria and went through the usual forms of hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, massage, mechanical vibration and manipulation; had her stomach washed out, and tried all the diets; took all the patent medicines her friends told her of, established several drug habits, wore a liver pad, went to the osteopaths, tried homeopathy and Christian Science, two divine-healers and several of the newest methods of medical psychotherapy." But what of the doctors who, among others, took fees for these treatments?

There are a great many women who come dangerously near to being common scolds. The reason for this is that they are living under pressure and have become bundles of nerves. When such a woman reaches the point where she feels "as though she should fly," a nerves specialist recommends her to stop at all hazards, go to her room, open the windows, lie down on the bed, and put on enough clothing to be comfortably warm. Then relax every muscle in the body, close the eyes, let her get as nearly passive as she can. As one woman says, "Let the bed hold you—don't try to hold the bed." Breathe in a deep, full breath, and while exhaling count ten slowly. Keep your mind on the numbers. Repeat at least ten times. Lie still for a few moments. This relaxing and passive condition will be hard at first, but it will quiet the nerves wonderfully. You may feel drowsy. If you have time, sleep a few minutes. A few moments like this will save many a day from failure, and will keep back words which make heartaches. A fine thing for the nervous woman is to take a five-minute walk in the open air every morning if she cannot take a longer one.

A startling new scheme for the disposal of the dead has been outlined by Mr. F. W. Fitzpatrick, an American consulting-architect. He proposes that each body shall be moulded into a block of clay until all semblance of form is lost. This, after baking in an intense electrical heat, is to be employed as a structural unit in a wondrous National Monument of the Dead. This latter is to outrank in beauty and size anything hitherto built by man. Each individual slab is to have graven deeply on its end, the person's name, dates of birth and death, and other records of his life. The scheme is a tremendous one, and its basis might form a good solution of some difficulties and objections that are urged against burial and cremation.

What is laughter, and why do tears so often accompany it? On each side of the throat is an artery called the carotid. At the level of the larynx this divides, one branch, which carries blood to the brain, being called the internal; the other, which distributes blood to the face, being called the external. These two branches are joined about the level of the eyes by the ophthalmic artery, which forms a canal between them. This communication is the cause of the close connection between the brain and the tear glands, between laughter and grief, both of which are generators of tears. Physiologically, a burst of laughter is nothing but a strenuous effort, like lifting a heavy weight. In both cases the muscles of the throat and stomach contract. When laughter is excessive, the whole body is convulsed; every muscle is contracted. In the place of normal respiration come short, intermittent respirations, insufficient to free the lungs from the semiasphyxia produced by the contraction of the throat muscles. The face shows the congestion of the blood vessels of the head; apoplexy may in rare cases result. These muscular contractions compress the external carotid, which can no longer supply the brain with blood. In consequence this rushes up the internal carotid, which becomes choked and dilated. It can stand the pressure only, because the ophthalmic artery relieves it. Taking this route the blood congests the tear glands, which overflow. Tears are exactly the same as the liquid part of the blood; so it is a fair deduction that the action of crying is equivalent to a certain loss of blood, which relieves the congestion of the brain. This is why women feel so much better after a good cry. The facial contortions of weeping persons are caused by the automatic contraction of such muscles as are needed to compress the tear glands and so help to squeeze out the tears.

Prof. Bergonie, of Paris, has advanced the theory that electricity can be made to take the place of food in sustaining life. His idea is that the essential purpose of food is to supply the body with internal warmth. He claims to have proved that low-tension high-frequency currents of electricity can be passed through a man in such a manner as to produce the required energy-warmth of maintained life. The great thing to guard against is the production of a temperature high enough to be fatal. According to Prof. Bergonie, electric "food" is much superior to vegetables and meat in as much as it imposes no work on the digestive organs, the food being directly absorbed by the nerves. Thus is avoided the exhaustion which is so exhausting to invalids or to patients in a weakened state. "One dose of electric 'food,'" we are told, "will do a man as much good as three solid meals of ordinary food. More than that, electric food actually increases the patient's weight."

Mr. Cecil Clifton, who succeeded to the title and estates of Lord Grey de Ruthyn, is ranching with Mr. Harold Lowther near the town of Roundup, in Montana, and Mr. Lowther, who is a brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, says that Lord Grey de Ruthyn has declared his intention of not going to England to take up his titles; he is a good deal happier ranching than he would be as an English Peer at home. Others declare that there is a romantic reason behind Lord Grey de Ruthyn's refusal to return to England. Lord Grey de Ruthyn and Mr. Lowther were cattlebreeders on a large scale until three years ago, when they sold most of their holdings retaining 1,000 acres near the town of Roundup, where they now live. The new Peer is described as a musician who spend most of his time with musical instruments, dogs and horses.

The Baroness Freda von Eckhardstein succumbed in a Berlin hospital to the effects of a bullet wound which she sustained through a curious accident while shooting on the family estate, not far from Berlin. She was posted on some scaffolding, near one of her guests, Count Fink von Finkestein, and they fired simultaneously at a herd of wild swine which had been driven up by the beaters. The Count missed his aim, and the bullet struck the Baroness in the lower part of the body. She was conveyed without delay to Berlin, where the bullet was removed by an operation, but vital organs had been lacerated and she expired after lingering a few hours. The Baroness von Eckhardstein was a member of the ancient German family of Hacke, whose Counts can trace back their descent for nearly 800 years. She was aged 42, and a woman of singular beauty. Her husband died in 1894.

"Gentlemen, look at this evidence!"

YOU could not ask for more intelligent and trustworthy witnesses than these well-known people who have come forward, of their own free will, to testify in public that they have taken Sanatogen—that it did really benefit their health—and that it specially benefited their nerves.

Weigh their evidence well, gentlemen! And remember that, if necessary, I can produce over 16,000 original letters, signed by responsible practising physicians, who commend Sanatogen because of the excellent results which they have obtained from it in cases of nervous exhaustion, brain-fag, sleeplessness, depression, lassitude, anæmia, digestive disorders, and various wasting diseases.

But, gentlemen, I will not ask you to base your final verdict even upon this evidence. I will ask you to give your verdict upon the evidence of your own senses—to let your own bodies tell you whether Sanatogen is a true health-giver.

In one word, gentlemen, I will ask you to try Sanatogen for yourselves.

[NOTE—Sanatogen is obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars. If you are feeling run down or suffering from any nervous weakness or disorder try Sanatogen *to-day*. It cannot fail to benefit you as it has benefited those mentioned below.]

DR. C. W. SALEEBY, the well-known Medical Author:

"Sanatogen is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can take hold of it."

C W Saleeby

SIR LUKE WHITE, M.P.:

"My experience of Sanatogen confirms the medical opinion; there is no longer that feeling of fatigue which one previously experienced, but there follows from its use a distinct restorative effect."

Luke White

MR. MARSHALL HALL, the eminent K.C., M.P.:

"3, Temple Gardens, London, E.C.

"I think it only right to say that I have tried Sanatogen and find it to be a most excellent food."

Marshall Hall

V. E. SEGRADA, Bishop of Irina and Vicar-Apostolic of Eastern Burma:

"Sanatogen has cured me of an obstinate attack of dysentery from which I suffered for a long time, having found all drugs powerless against it—perhaps because I cannot stick a milk diet. Sanatogen has cured me even without using milk."

V. E. Segrada

SIR WILLIAM BULL, M.P.:

"Vencourt, King Street,
"Hammersmith, W.

"I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your preparation, Sanatogen, is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

Wm Bull

THE REV. FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN:

"114, Mount Street, W.

"Sanatogen promises when you are run down to pick you up. It does so."

Bernard Vaughan

MR. HALL CAINE, the Dramatist:

"Whitehall Court, London.

"My experience of Sanatogen has been that as a tonic nerve food it has on more than one occasion done me good."

Hall Caine

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY:

"I use Sanatogen every now and then under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

F. Mumbai

MR. SHIRLEY TREMEARNE, Editor of "Capital," Calcutta:

"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour."

Shirley Tremearne

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA** and is the only specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

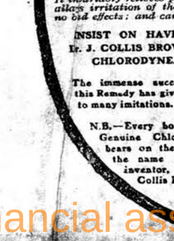
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/12, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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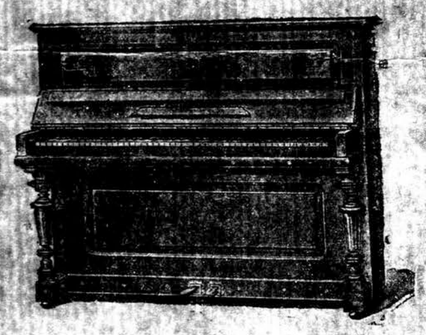

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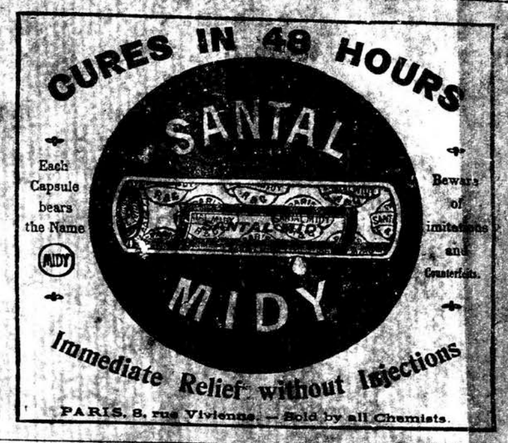
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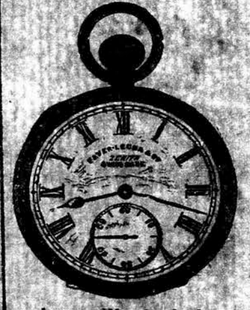

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